THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SERIALS DIVISION

MONDAY SPORTS

SENNA WINS AGAIN

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International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,733 33/91 ** PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

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Global Banking Helped Pakistan Pursue A-Bomb

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

GEORGE TOWN, Cayman Islands — Pakistan funded a clandestine program to acquire materials for a nuclear bomb in the 1980s through a global banking system that makes it relatively easy to finance cross-border smuggling of sensitive nuclear technology, according to court records, bank documents and interviews.

In the modern world of multinational banks, 24-hour financial markets and electronic money transfers, finding a way to pay for illegal shipments of nuclear technology may be the least of a smuggler's problems.

At least, that is the picture presented by five different legal cases in the United States and Europe in which agents linked to Pakistan were charged with trying to smuggle materials that could be used to build a nuclear bomb.

The question of how Pakistan financed its nuclear program was raised publicly last week when several U.S. senators, including Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, and John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, suggested that Islamabad may have bankrolled its nuclear program primarily through the failed Bank of Commerce and Credit International.

That bank has been accused by prosecutors and regulators of large-scale fraud, laundering of illicit drug profits and other crimes.

But BCCI appears to have played a role in only one of the five cases said by U.S. and European investigators to involve the clandestine Pakistani nuclear program.

In addition, Islamabad used at least six international banks to transfer funds and letters of credit to pay for shipments of nuclear-related materials. Besides BCCI, the government apparently made use of two other Pakistan-connected banks, the National Bank of Pakistan and Habib Bank.

One reason Pakistan had little difficulty paying for clandestine movements of nuclear technology, investigators say, is that international banks that finance air and sea shipments of goods from country to country are under no obligation to check whether the materials being transported are legal.

Even under U.S. laws — generally among the toughest in the area of export controls — U.S.-based banks issuing letters of credit to finance shipments of such restricted items as nuclear materials are not required to examine whether approval has been obtained from the U.S. government or whether the shipment contains illegal goods.

Intercepting illegal shipments of restricted nuclear or other materials in the United States and Europe generally is left to customs inspectors and other law-enforcement agencies. Banks and transport companies that finance the movement of goods bear little responsibility unless evidence is found that they took part in a conspiracy to violate the law.

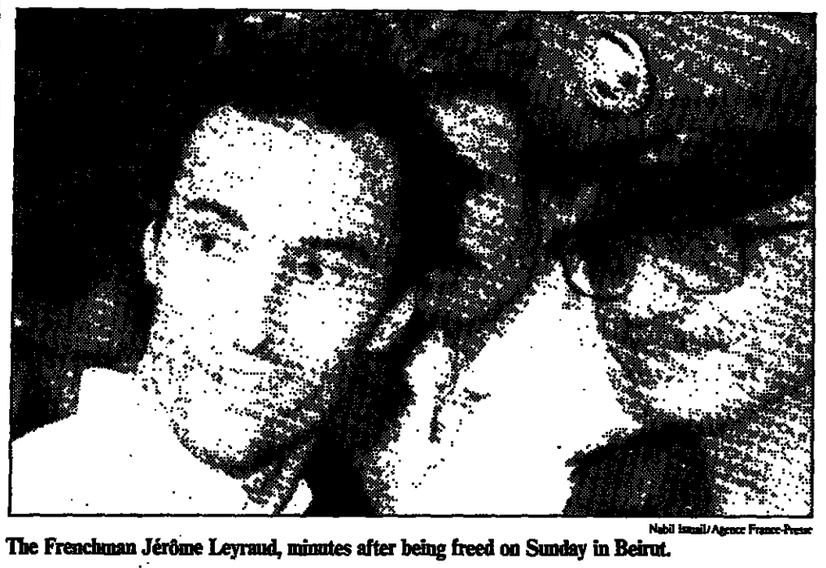
This system ultimately failed to prevent Pakistan from acquiring nuclear-weapons technology.

Despite convictions of a number of nuclear-materials

See BANKS, Page 2

Reuters

The freed American hostage, Edward Austin Tracy, right, in Damascus on Sunday.



Nabil Ismail/Agence France-Presse

The Frenchman Jérôme Leyraud, minutes after being freed on Sunday in Beirut.

American Is Released Amid Reports of Secret UN Talks on Hostages

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Edward Austin Tracy, an American held hostage in Lebanon for almost five years, was released Sunday by his Shiite Muslim captors and handed over to U.S. officials here.

The release appeared to be part of a secret negotiating effort by United Nations diplomats to end the long hostage crisis.

Mr. Tracy was released hours after a French aid worker, Jérôme Leyraud, was freed and four days after the release of a British hostage, John McCarthy.

Looking pale, the white-haired book salesman and author seemed in good spirits when he briefly appeared before reporters at the Syrian Foreign Ministry before being taken to the U.S. Embassy.

"Wonderful," Mr. Tracy, 60, replied when asked how he felt. "I'm ready to make a 100-yard dash."

"I'm surprised that the world is still here," he said in an earlier interview with Syrian television. "I thought it had powdered off somewhere. I'm really happy to see a tree, hear an airplane, hear an automobile. I'm amazed and baffled by 'em. I can't find words."

Mr. Tracy, who was kidnapped Oct. 21, 1986, in Beirut, where he had lived for 10 years, was flown to a U.S. hospital at an American military base in Wiesbaden, Germany, shortly after his release. His freeing leaves 10 Western hostages, including five Americans, in the hands of fundamentalist Shiite Muslim groups in Lebanon.

His release, which follows that of a British television producer, John McCarthy, on Thursday, appears to be one step in a phased release of the Western hostages in exchange for the freeing of Shiite prisoners held by Israel.

The Iranian-backed Shiite kidnappers in Lebanon have said that prisoners held by Israel should be freed if Western hostages were released. Israel has said it would only make a deal if seven captured Israeli servicemen are included. Only one of them is thought to be alive.

The prospective prisoner swap has been at least partly arranged by UN diplomats, according to Mr. Tracy's kidnappers, a group of Iranian-backed Lebanese Shiite Muslims who call themselves the Revolutionary Justice Organization.

On Saturday, when it first announced that it would free one of two Americans they were holding, the group said that it was responding to a UN initiative. It said that there had been negotiations with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and his special envoy, Giandomenico Picco.

These contacts "opened up important horizons for negotiations on influential international levels and we have witnessed quick and tangible results that made us honor our obligations," the statement said. As a result, they added, "we are moving seriously towards a solution."

"The hoped-for positive results can be achieved by the release of our brethren," the organization said.

In particular, the group cited Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, a Shiite cleric taken by Israeli commandos from his Lebanon home in July 1989. His release, the group said, was a "priority."

In remarks Sunday as Mr. Tracy was released, the Syrian deputy foreign minister, Yussef Shakour, also stressed that Sheikh Obeid's freeing was important.

"We wish that this will help secure the release of all the Lebanese and Palestinians under arrest in Israeli jails," he said, referring to the two Westerners freed this week. "Sheikh Obeid comes to the fore," he said.

The Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, said in an interview that he hoped the releases would mark the beginning of the end of the hostage crisis.

Mr. Shara disclaimed any knowledge of UN diplomacy on the hostage issue. He said he became aware of the involvement of Mr. Picco, who is reportedly in Lebanon, "just a few days ago."

Mr. Shara said he thought the kidnappers "resorted to the United

See HOSTAGE, Page 4

Kiosk

Syrian Says Settlements Must Stop

DAMASCUS (WP) — Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria said Sunday that Israel would have to cease building settlements in the occupied territories before the Middle East peace conference set for October could begin.

"There has to be a cessation of settlements, yes of course," Mr. Shara said when the question was put to him.

By continuing with new settlements, he said, "it's as though the Israelis are producing evidence — sharp, concrete evidence — that they are against peace and just paying lip service to peace."

The United States has opposed more settlements in the occupied territories, and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has called the Israeli settlement policy an obstacle to peace.

General News

A student fugitive details his lonely post-Tiananmen odyssey. Monday Q&A, Page 2.

Sports

John Daly shot a one-under-par 71 to win the PGA Championship golf tournament. Page 13.

Business/Finance

Hong Kong opened a criminal investigation following runs on banks. Page 7.

Kuwait will soon start drilling new oil wells. Page 7.

Crossword Page 5.

Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press

John McCarthy with Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, Sunday in Britain.

Bush Prods Israel on Captives

He Hails Iran for Aiding Release and Urges New Move

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — In his strongest terms yet, President George Bush urged Israel on Sunday to release Arab captives as a way of encouraging Lebanese terrorists to free the remaining Western hostages.

Speaking before he attended church services, Mr. Bush also offered thanks to the government of Iran for using its influence with terrorist groups holding hostages in Lebanon to obtain the release of Edward Austin Tracy, and then urged Iran to be even more helpful.

"Now, the Iranians will say that they're not holding these people and, indeed, I think they have been helpful here," the president said. "But to be really helpful, we'd see the release of all these Americans and the Brits and everybody else."

Asked if it was time for Israel to do something specific to promote the release of hostages, he replied:

"I've said that all countries holding hostages ought to release them. People that are not held under procedures of law, but have been taken hostage — I just hope that we soon wake up in this world and recognize that holding hostages is a counterproductive way to make a statement of policy or for any other reason."

But, in a delicate semantic prodding, Mr. Bush edged closer than he ever has in suggesting that some of Israel's captives are "hostages" rather than "prisoners."

Asked if Israel should release "prisoners or hostages" that it is holding, Mr. Bush said:

"Now, if somebody is taken for legitimate, legal purposes, that's something else again. But, yes, to the degree they fit the description, I'd like to see every country release them, and I'd like to see the whole world turn away from holding hostages.

"Let's hope that the world comes together now against taking hostages and kidnapping people and pulling them away from their homes to hold them hostage for some political goal, whatever it is."

In discussing the release of hostages, Mr. Bush was reiterating his previous position. But when pressed by reporters about the role Israel should play in releasing hostages, Mr. Bush became more explicit than he has before in urging Israel to release Arab captives.

Asked another question on Israel, Mr. Bush added, "It is so important that these people are released from prison."

Asked if Israel should release the hundreds of Muslim Shiite prisoners it is holding, Mr. Bush said, "I'm saying everybody that is held as a hostage should be

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On Page 4

A former hostage, John McCarthy, delivered a letter from his captors to the UN secretary-general.

Israel called again for information about seven of its servicemen missing in Lebanon.

Europe's New Continental Drift: The East's Poor Invade the Rich West

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

GORLITZ, Germany — The young man from Romania drew his hand across his chest to show the depth of the Neisse River where he had carried his wife and two children across, joining the rising numbers of Eastern Europeans fleeing West from the insecurity and poverty of their homelands.

In all, 1.3 million people left what used to be the Soviet bloc in 1990, the year after political upheaval swept away Communist governments across the region, said Stefan Teloken, spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Bonn.

This year, a slight decline is expected, he said, but only because East Germans, who fled west by the hundreds of thousands in the months before German reunification in October 1990, are no longer registered.

Adding to the sense of continental drift are the tens of thousands of Albanians fleeing across the Adriatic to Italy, and the prospect of a large-scale exodus from Yugoslavia should the separatist crisis there worsen.

On the German-Polish border, which is formed by the Oder and Neisse rivers, "the region is coming to resemble the Rio Grande" — the major part of the U.S.-Mexico border — because of the prosperity gap between the two sides, Mr. Teloken said.

"Now, the First and Second or Third Worlds abut here, and 50 to 100 refugees cross over every day," he said.

In crowded trains and rickety cars, they travel from Bulgaria and Romania through Hungary and into Czechoslovakia, sleeping in cheap hotels or camping in parks.

From Czechoslovakia, locals guide them at night over the mountains — most of them into Eastern Germany, and smaller numbers to Bavaria or Austria.

Others, especially the Poles and Russians and other Soviet citizens, come from Poland to the Oder and Neisse.

Many are caught and turned back, or interned in crowded border camps like the one at Gorlitz while bureaucracies decide their fate.

According to International Labor Organization estimates, Italy and Germany have the largest numbers of illegal migrants. Italy has 600,000 and Germany 400,000, although many of Italy's come from outside Eastern Europe.

The largest numbers of Eastern European migrants are arriving in Germany, where they are competing for jobs with native blue-collar workers and putting pressure on the social-services system.

Until now, the invasion has spawned no rightist political movement like that of Jean-Marie Le Pen in France. But hardly a week passes without reports of attacks by teenage skinheads, and pressure is building on Germany's political parties to alter the nation's liberal asylum rules.

In all, 38,000 Eastern Europeans applied this year for political asylum in Germany, roughly the same number as last year, according to the Interior Ministry in Bonn.

But the great unknown are the illegal entries, and Interior Minister Wolfgang Schauble has

See EAST, Page 5

New Cultures Alter Face of U.S. Heartland

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

GARDEN CITY, Kansas — Every weekday morning, the booths at the Grant Avenue Diner fill with balding white men, most equipped with hearing aids and hard opinions. For years they have kept this ritual, leaning back against the padded seats, their fingers clasped around their coffee cups, chewing through the gossip and politics and crop prices that affect their lives.

The Formica table tops and vinyl benches form a kind of enclave, an elite circle of the powerful and formerly powerful in town. Little about that has changed, even as the town around them has moved through an extraordinary ethnic metamorphosis.

On the dusty streets outside the diner, their town has a new look and feel. Tornado warnings are posted in three languages: Vietnamese, Spanish and English. The police department is under pressure to hire Hispanics. Old-timers cannot pronounce the name of the new Vietnamese restaurant, Pho Hoa, but they know they like No. 38 on the menu, the barbecue pork and noodles.

And on Thursdays, when the paychecks arrive, Juan Andrade's variety store, El Remedio, is crowded with shoppers. He stocks Mexican products from pottery to pinatas, and on that day, fresh tortillas from California.

"It's like you're in Mexico," Mr. Andrade said.

But it's not Mexico. It's Kansas, square in the middle of the American heartland. A giant beef-packing plant opened here in 1980, and the town swelled virtually overnight with newcomers eager for work,

See KANSAS, Page 5

German Track Races to Defeat Old Handicap

By Mary Blume
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Chickens scratch where trainers clocked horses and exercise boys rode into the gray dawn. The grandstands were rebuilt in the 1920s in the style of Longchamps; they are still banked in geraniums but painted brown and beige now and two of them sag with rot. The 2,400-meter Hoppegarten racetrack itself is splendid, with a much-photographed clump of trees in its center and a thrilling 1,200-meter straight, almost as long as Newmarket's, which gives sprinters a chance to show their stuff. Unfortunately, German horses tend to be stayers rather than sprinters.

Across the main grandstand stretches a sign: Hoppegarten Racetrack in the Green. It carries more truth than conviction because the future is so unsure.

Hoppegarten opened in 1868 and reached its height after World War I when Berliners, with six racetracks to choose from, took the train and headed 50 kilometers east for a day at the races. The smart Nazi officers who came during the war

See TRACK, Page 5

Racing Post

"Breeding became so bad that our horses couldn't even have won a race in Morocco," said Artur Boehlke, Hoppegarten's director.

Student as Wanted Man: A Lonely Post-Tiananmen Odyssey

Zhang Boli, 34, a student leader of the 1989 Tiananmen democracy movement, fled China this spring after two years in hiding from the police. In Paris for a colloquium, he discussed his escape and China's current political situation with Raphaël Smith of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Three months ago you were the only dissident on Beijing's list of "21 Most Wanted Criminals" who had not been caught. How did you evade arrest for two years?

A. After the Tiananmen massacre we called on all our fellow students to leave Beijing and spread the news of what had happened. I left for Tianjin and then for my hometown, Harbin, taking to the countryside because I did not want to endanger friends who offered to hide me. I learned that the local security forces of the Ministry of Transportation were told to shoot me if I resisted arrest, so for five months I never used any trains or buses, but wandered around dressed as a farmer, offering my services for food and a place to sleep.

Q. Did that arouse suspicions?

A. People thought I was just another itinerant peasant.

Q. After those five months on the run, you changed plans, didn't you?

A. I returned to Heilongjiang in northeastern China. My friends and I discussed my escaping to Hong Kong, but we thought it too risky and decided I

MONDAY Q&A

should hide out in a remote mountainous region. I got lost for 50 hours in snow-covered mountains trying to avoid a police checkpoint. Walking in the dark, I fell into a crevice and got stuck for five hours. About to give up, I pulled out a picture of my 10-month-old daughter and my wife. Looking at these photos, I became determined to fight my way out so that my daughter could see her father again, and I finally succeeded in rolling out of the hole.

In the morning I made my way to a small dirt road where a man driving a tractor found me barely conscious and took me to a village. There he introduced me to three truck drivers who said they would take me where I wanted to go if I paid them. I agreed, and they drove me 100 miles to my friends.

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Q. Weren't you afraid of being caught?

A. I didn't care anymore. I thought, "At least in jail it'll be warm and my wife and daughter can visit me. I ended up staying with my friends for three months. The local cadres knew I was a university student but didn't do anything. The village mayor received the list of wanted dissidents with my name on it but never told anyone. After three months I left for the countryside so as not to put the village in a dangerous position. I stayed on my own for a year. During that time I built two very simple houses and grew my own food. By 1991 police surveillance had diminished and I met many sympathizers who finally arranged my escape to Hong Kong.

Q. Where are you living now?

A. In Princeton, New Jersey, with other friends from the Tiananmen movement. I must support myself, which means I must learn English. I am sure that I'll dedicate the rest of my life to promoting democracy in China.

Q. How much do you think the average Chinese outside Beijing knows about what happened in Tiananmen Square on June 3 and 4, 1989?

A. I think every adult Chinese citizen knows that the military killed workers and students in Beijing. Even in the smallest villages people have shortwave radios with which they can listen to the BBC and news reports from Hong Kong.

•

Q. What conclusions about the political climate in China did you draw from your time in hiding?

A. The greatest impression I had was that before June 4, people thought they just needed to reform communism. I was like that. I was the only person on the "21 Most Wanted" list who was a former Communist Party member. After June 4 people realized that the communist system needed to be done away with completely.

Q. Is there now an underground resistance in China?

A. There are still many underground groups, most of which believe that power must be taken by force. The next time there is a democratic movement it is quite possible that it will take a militaristic turn — something we must avoid. Those who use violent methods will not gain the support of the people.

Q. Do you agree with criticism of the students for not mobilizing the workers in large strikes that would have put more pressure on the government to change?

A. I believe that it was not that the students neglected to enlist the support of the workers but that the situation didn't allow for all workers to join the students. The 1989 movement was not a revolution but an attempt to install democratic reforms. When I was in hiding in the countryside some people said the government needed to be overthrown, but when asked who would rule then, they never could answer.

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Q. Would you like to see the U.S. Congress deny China trade status as a most favored nation?

A. Trade sanctions will hurt the most liberal elements of China, so I believe the United States should extend most-favored-nation status to China for another year with conditions attached.

Kaifu, in China, Hails Beijing For Vow to Sign Nuclear Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's decision to sign the treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons marks a milestone in international arms-control efforts, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan said Sunday.

"I salute this as an epochal step on China's part toward the common goal of the international community to strengthen the regime of nuclear nonproliferation," Mr. Kaifu said at the Japan-China Youth Exchange Center in Beijing.

Japan, the only country ever to suffer nuclear attack, had pressed China to sign the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which has been signed by 140 countries.

China was the last holdout among the world's five declared nuclear powers to say it would accept the treaty.

Mr. Kaifu, the first leader of a major industrialized democracy to visit China since the 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, has received red-carpet treatment from a grateful government.

Diplomats said the Japanese leader's visit gave China's aging Communist leaders a tremendous boost, both at home and abroad.

In gratitude, Prime Minister Li Peng, the man considered by many Chinese citizens as one of those most responsible for the massacre in Tiananmen Square two years ago, announced on Saturday that China would sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

"This is a very big present to bring home," a Japanese official said.

A Western diplomat called China's agreement "a feather in Kaifu's cap." "With this, he'll go home to Japan acclaimed a great statesman," the diplomat said.

On Sunday, Mr. Kaifu also placed a wreath at a monument to heroes of the revolution that brought the Communists to power in 1949. The monument was in Tiananmen Square, the symbolic heart of the nation and center of the democracy movement protests.

After China's army crushed the movement, Japan joined Western democracies in imposing sanctions against China in protest. But since last year, Japan has sought to end Beijing's isolation.

Mr. Kaifu asked Beijing's hard-line leaders Sunday to respect human rights, but he used vague and gentle language to avoid offending his hosts.

"Whatever the nation, upholding the fundamental human rights of its people and steadily undertaking political and economic reform based on the principle of politics for the good of its citizens is a path that will in the end strengthen the nation's ties with the rest of the world," Mr. Kaifu said.

"There should be complete agreement on the need to implement the wishes of the majority, or to understand accurately the will of the people and to represent that will in the political process."

(AP, Reuters)

■ A Plus for Nuclear Curbs

Sheryl WuDunn of The New York Times reported earlier from Beijing:

In recent months, China had hinted that it might join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, but the announcement on Saturday, while not entirely a surprise, is expected to be a major plus to international efforts this year to curtail the spread of nuclear and conventional weapons, particularly in trouble spots like the Middle East.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman did not say when China would sign the treaty, nor did he say whether its decision "in principle" meant that there were any issues China still wanted to discuss before it signed. He did say, however, that China had not "imposed any conditions" for signing the treaty.

"On many occasions in the past, China made clear its reasons for not acceding to the treaty," Wu Jianmin, China's Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Saturday night. "Now, things have changed. This is for the purpose of attaining the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."

China is the last of the major nuclear powers to announce its intention to sign. France on June 3 committed itself to the terms of the treaty, but it has not yet signed.

Only a handful of countries — including India, Pakistan, Israel, South Africa, Argentina, and Brazil — countries thought to possess advanced nuclear technology — have yet to sign the accord.

But among the nations that have accepted it are countries like Iraq and North Korea that are believed to have nuclear ambitions.

Mr. Li's announcement appeared to be a friendly gesture toward Japan, which has been more eager than Western countries to re-establish normal ties with China.

In the last two years, Japan and China have rebuilt economic, commercial and even diplomatic ties without focusing on rights abuses.

One of the aims of Mr. Kaifu's visit was to encourage China to play a more active role in controlling weapons sales and the spread of nuclear arms.

The Associated Press

Prime Minister Kaifu of Japan laying a wreath Sunday at Hero's Monument in Beijing.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turks Hint of Longer Stay in Iraq

ANKARA (AFP) — Turkish forces might stay in northern Iraq for one to two months, Foreign Minister Safa Giray said in an interview published here Sunday. Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz had said Saturday that the troops would withdraw in a "few days."

"We will be in the region until Iraq can control its own territory," Mr. Giray told the Hurriyet newspaper.

On Sunday, Mr. Yilmaz told the semiofficial Anatolia press agency that troops would return shortly after the military operation against suspected bases of the Kurdistan Workers Party guerrillas was over. Military surveillance of the area beyond the Turkish-Iraqi border, "which concerns our internal security," will continue, Mr. Yilmaz added.

Unesco Aide Dies in Amman Gunfire

AMMAN, Jordan (Combined Dispatches) — The acting director of a Unesco regional office here was killed Sunday by an employee who burst into an office and started shooting, officials said. Government sources identified the dead man as a Sudanese, Hamad Khawat, 59.

The assailant was apparently a driver for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization who feared he would lose his job if the office were moved to another city. *(Reuters, AFP)*

U.S. Space Shuttle Lands in Florida

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuters) — The space shuttle Atlantis landed on a runway in Florida on Sunday at the end of a nine-day mission during which it deployed a $120-million communications satellite for the U.S. space agency.

With John Blaha, who was on his third flight, at the controls, Atlantis glided to a touchdown at 8:23 A.M. Eastern daylight time at the Kennedy Space Center.

It was the first scheduled shuttle landing at Kennedy since 1985. Most landings have been on a huge desert surface in California, but this involves extra expense in piggybacking the shuttle back to Florida. Space officials said the shuttle landed smoothly despite a problem with one of three units powering its steering controls.

France Links 3 to Bakhtiar Slaying

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Interior Ministry has released photographs of three men suspected of killing Shahpur Bakhtiar, former prime minister of Iran, and his secretary. But investigators believe the three have left France.

Mr. Bakhtiar was found Thursday in his home in western Paris with his throat cut. His secretary had been stabbed.

Sarqdoum Boyer Ahmadi, Ali Vakili Rad and Mohammed Azidi, the three whose photographs were distributed, were the last visitors observed entering Mr. Bakhtiar's home before his death. Police sources said they believed the delay in learning of the killing may have allowed the killers time to flee to a neighboring country and board a flight to Iran.

2 Killed in Philippine Bomb Attack

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (Reuters) — A Muslim is suspected of throwing two grenades into a gathering of foreign Christian missionaries and lay people here, killing two of them, officials said Sunday. The dead were Karen Goldsworthy of New Zealand and Sofia Sigfridsson of Sweden, both 19.

Forty-three people, including 36 missionaries, were wounded in the attack, which occurred Saturday night, police said. The missionaries were among a 325-member congregation sailing round the world, exhibiting and selling mostly religious books. The police said the attack might have been the work of Muslims who were offended by remarks attributed to an American missionary on Friday that characterized Mohammed as a liar.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Poland wants a fast train link between Berlin and Warsaw, Transport Minister Ewaryst Waligorski said in Warsaw, adding that his ministry was studying a proposal by German-based experts to link Poland to a European high-speed rail network. Rolf Ruppert, head of the Central European Experts Commission, which made the proposal, said he expected the World Bank to lend $145 million next year to help Poland modernize the Warsaw-Berlin line. *(Reuters)*

The train link between Berlin and the former German city of Königsberg, now Kaliningrad, was restored over the weekend, 46 years after the Soviet Army overran it and claimed it for the Soviet Union. *(Reuters)*

Forty trains carrying 20,000 passengers were held up for several hours early Sunday in Arles and other locations in southern France by demonstrators protesting the proposed route of a new high-speed train line. The protesters were eventually dispersed by the police. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Thailand, Zimbabwe.

TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Congo, Tunisia.

WEDNESDAY: Congo, Morocco, Pakistan, San Marino, Vatican City.

THURSDAY: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, South Korea, Spain, Togo, Vatican City.

FRIDAY: Dominican Republic, Gabon, San Marino, Vatican City.

SATURDAY: Argentina, Gabon, Indonesia.

SUNDAY: Afghanistan. *Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.*

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America

Showers will douse the Southeast and the Southwest, including parts of California, Tuesday and Wednesday. Showers may return to Philadelphia and New York City at midweek. From Detroit to Kansas City, the Midwest will be moderately warm.

Europe

Plenty of summertime sunshine and warmth is in store through Thursday in the Mediterranean region. Inland, it will be hot. London, Brussels and Paris will be mainly dry and warm. Rain may fall a few times from northern England to northern Germany.

Asia

Seoul and Tokyo will be rather warm Tuesday through Thursday with some sunshine and little rain. Thunderstorms will rattle Beijing Tuesday and Wednesday. Manila, Singapore and Hong Kong will be typically hot with a thundershower possible daily.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	35/95	23/73 s	34/93	23/73 s
Amsterdam	27/80	16/61 pc	27/80	16/61 s
Athens	32/89	20/68 s	32/89	21/70 s
Barcelona	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	21/70 s
Belgrade	29/84	14/57 s	28/82	13/55 s
Berlin	26/79	13/55 pc	27/80	15/59 s
Brussels	29/84	16/61 s	29/84	16/61 s
Budapest	28/82	16/61 s	28/82	14/57 s
Copenhagen	22/71	13/55 sh	21/70	13/55 pc
Costa Del Sol	33/91	23/73 s	33/91	23/73 s
Dublin	22/71	14/57 s	23/73	16/61 pc
Edinburgh	21/70	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Florence	30/86	17/62 pc	30/86	18/64 s
Frankfurt	28/82	16/61 pc	29/84	16/61 s
Geneva	29/84	17/62 s	30/86	18/61 s
Helsinki	16/61	9/48 sh	17/62	9/48 sh
Las Palmas	31/88	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 s
Leningrad	18/64	10/50 sh	18/64	11/52 sh
Lisbon	32/89	19/66 s	30/86	18/64 s
London	27/80	17/62 s	27/80	16/61 s
Madrid	35/95	19/66 s	34/93	20/68 s
Milan	28/82	16/61 pc	29/84	18/61 s
Moscow	22/71	13/55 sh	21/70	10/50 sh
Munich	28/82	15/59 pc	29/84	18/61 s
Nice	31/88	20/68 s	31/88	20/68 s
Oslo	13/55	9/48 sh	18/64	10/50 pc
Paris	29/84	17/62 s	30/86	17/62 s
Prague	27/80	15/59 pc	28/82	15/59 s
Reykjavik	16/61	9/48 pc	17/62	10/50 pc
Rome	30/86	18/66 s	30/86	19/66 pc
Stockholm	17/62	9/48 r	17/62	10/50 pc
Strasbourg	30/86	17/62 s	30/86	17/62 s
Venice	28/82	16/61 pc	29/84	18/61 s
Vienna	28/82	16/61 pc	28/82	16/61 s
Warsaw	26/79	12/53 pc	27/80	14/57 pc
Zurich	29/84	16/61 pc	29/84	18/61 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	25/78 pc
Beijing	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Hong Kong	32/89	25/77 c	32/89	24/75 pc
Manila	32/89	25/77 pc	32/89	25/78 pc
New Delhi	36/97	28/82 pc	36/97	29/84 pc
Seoul	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Shanghai	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Singapore	33/91	24/75 pc	33/91	24/75 t
Taipei	32/89	22/71 pc	33/91	22/71 pc
Tokyo	27/80	21/70 sh	29/84	22/71 pc

Africa

Algiers	31/88	19/66 s	32/89	19/66 s
Cape Town	17/62	9/48 sh	16/61	8/46 c
Casablanca	34/93	21/70 pc	34/93	21/70 s
Harare	24/75	18/64 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Lagos	30/86	24/75 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Nairobi	22/71	13/55 pc	22/71	14/57 pc
Tunis	33/91	22/71 s	33/91	23/73 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	12/53	3/37 pc	12/53	2/35 pc
Caracas	29/84	24/75 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Lima	17/62	11/52 pc	18/64	10/53 pc
Mexico City	25/77	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	16/61 pc	24/75	16/61 pc

North America

Anchorage	18/64	11/52 c	18/64	11/52 pc
Atlanta	31/88	21/70 t	31/88	22/71 t
Boston	28/82	19/66 pc	28/82	20/68 s
Chicago	29/84	16/61 s	28/82	17/62 s
Denver	28/82	14/57 t	29/84	14/57 pc
Detroit	28/82	16/61 pc	30/86	18/61 s
Honolulu	30/86	24/75 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Houston	34/93	23/73 pc	34/93	23/73 t
Los Angeles	28/82	17/62 pc	27/80	17/62 pc
Miami	33/91	26/79 pc	33/91	26/79 t
Minneapolis	28/82	18/64 s	29/84	17/62 s
Montreal	24/75	13/55 s	27/80	14/57 pc
Nassau	31/88	26/79 pc	31/88	26/79 pc
New York	29/84	20/68 pc	30/86	22/71 pc
Phoenix	39/102	27/80 pc	41/106	29/84 pc
San Fran.	26/79	13/55 pc	23/73	13/55 pc
Seattle	24/75	14/57 pc	25/77	13/55 pc
Toronto	26/79	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 s
Washington	31/88	21/70 s	31/88	21/70 pc

Middle East

Ankara	29/84	13/55 s	27/80	12/53 pc
Beirut	32/89	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 s
Cairo	32/89	20/68 s	32/89	20/68 s
Damascus	33/91	19/66 s	33/91	19/66 s
Istanbul	27/80	14/57 s	23/73	14/57 s
Jerusalem	29/84	17/62 s	29/84	17/62 s
Riyadh	43/109	27/80 s	42/107	27/80 s

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	13/55 pc	16/61	13/55 pc
Sydney	19/66	10/50 s	18/64	9/48 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.

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South African Rightist Leader Warns of a Revolt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRETORIA — The leader of South Africa's biggest neo-Nazi group, angered by the death of three of his men in clashes with the police, warned Sunday that there would be a revolution unless President Frederik W. de Klerk called a whites-only election.

Eugene TerreBlanche said his Afrikaner Resistance Movement was mobilizing for "the fight which I am sure is coming" against the government and the African National Congress.

He said Mr. de Klerk must give the white voters the opportunity to vote.

"If he doesn't do that, then yes, there can come a war," he added.

Mr. de Klerk has infuriated the far-rightists, which want a whites-only homeland, by refusing to hold another white poll before he negotiates a nonracial constitution with various factions, including black leaders.

Mr. TerreBlanche, flanked by two uniformed members of his paramilitary force, said running gun battles that erupted Friday in his hometown of Ventersdorp were the fault of the police, not his supporters.

Three members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement were killed in the fighting between the police and about 2,000 of Mr. TerreBlanche's men outside a hall where Mr. de Klerk addressed a meeting of the ruling National Party.

Earlier reports of black victims were erroneous.

It was the first fatal clash between security forces and far-rightist groups since Mr. de Klerk last year launched his program for change as a precursor to power-sharing talks.

Mr. TerreBlanche said his supporters had done no wrong and were on their way to attend Mr. de Klerk's address when the police opened fire.

"We are preparing for the revolution which I am sure is coming," he said. "The government cannot control its security forces anymore."

Asked for his reaction to a call Saturday by Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, for the Afrikaner Resistance Movement to be destroyed unless it changed its ways, Mr. TerreBlanche said he would not stand by while the ANC seized the country.

"If he tries to seize this country by force," Mr. TerreBlanche said of Mr. Mandela, "we will level him to the gravel."

"Nelson Mandela does not even have the vote so he cannot tell me what can happen in this country," he added. "We are preparing to meet him in the revolution which he will start."

Mr. de Klerk called the action "a black moment for democracy in South Africa."

Witnesses said the town had returned to normal during the weekend, although wrecked cars and police vehicles still littered the streets. The police said 48 civilians and eight policemen were wounded.

Mr. Mandela said the clashes were a result of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement's culture of political intolerance.

"The government has allowed this paramilitary force to become a law unto itself," Mr. Mandela said. "The patience of the government with an organization that promotes fascist white supremacist ideas is a danger to the negotiation process." *(Reuters, AFP)*

BANKS:

Atom Bomb Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

smugglers in the West during the 1980s, U.S. officials believe that Islamabad has the capability of quickly assembling an atomic bomb, in large part with materials illegally acquired from Western countries. Pakistani officials have said repeatedly that their nuclear program is peaceful.

Several banks with no roots in Pakistan — the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Standard Chartered Bank International and First City National Bank of Houston — also received or moved money in some of the five smuggling cases, according to court records and other documents.

None of the banks, including BCCI, has been charged with wrongdoing in connection with the transactions. And there is no evidence in court records that any of the banks knew why Pakistan was moving the funds or what it was trying to import.

The source of the money for the smuggling operation is still unclear, but prosecutors and others involved in the cases say they believe it probably came from funds budgeted for the nuclear program.

The smuggling cases show that export licensing — not financing — was the principal hurdle that Pakistan faced during the 1980s while trying to import what is known as "dual-use technology," which refers to any commercially available item that also has nuclear, military or missile applications.

Such technology is screened by the U.S. Commerce Department's Office of Export Licensing, among others, and these agencies scrutinized goods headed to Pakistan especially closely during the 1980s because of concerns about Islamabad's efforts to match India's nuclear-weapons capability.

That led some exporters and middlemen shipping restricted materials to Pakistan to seek ways around the licensing laws. In one case, a Pakistani-born Canadian businessman, Arshad Z. Pervez, reportedly offered a $3,000 bribe to win a Commerce Department export license for 50,000 pounds of maraging steel, a special alloy used for machines that make highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons.

Undercover customs officers arrested Mr. Pervez, who eventually pleaded no contest to felony charges and spent two years in jail.

Pakistanis have in several instances used offshore companies to disguise the ultimate destination of sensitive nuclear materials shipped from the United States or Europe, according to prosecutors.

Murder Inquiry Points Up Corruption in Kenya

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — A long judicial inquiry into the killing of a popular foreign minister last year has brought into the open allegations of corrupt practices by Kenya's second most powerful politician and an account of his stormy relationship with the slain official.

While the damaging testimony about Energy Minister Nicholas Biwott has come from people who are hardly impartial — relatives of the slain minister — the fact that the charges have been allowed to be reported in Kenya's tightly controlled press suggests that President Daniel arap Moi is seeking to limit the political damage caused by Mr. Biwott.

Mr. Biwott, who has yet to comment on the allegations, has long been one of Mr. Moi's closest associates, and financial experts say he has amassed a fortune from foreign investments and dealings.

It is those kinds of dealings that are at the center of the corruption charges being leveled at the inquiry into the death of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, whose partly burned body was found about 4 miles from his home in western Kenya in February 1990, shortly after he returned from a trip to the United States. Mr. Ouko had been shot through the head.

Allegations last week that Mr. Biwott had demanded a share in a foreign venture as a condition for letting the project proceed seemed to shed light on why Kenya, like many other African countries, has had difficulty attracting investment.

Mr. Ouko's sister, Dorothy Randiak, testified that the foreign minister had described Mr. Biwott and corruption as synonymous. "Talking about corruption in Kenya was like talking about Mr. Biwott," she quoted her brother as saying. She said Mr. Ouko had told her that his own criticism of Kenyan corruption "had earned him enemies," and that he considered Mr. Biwott to be "dangerous."

The allegations against Mr. Biwott did not surprise Kenyans. What did raise eyebrows was that Mrs. Randiak was allowed to present her accusations despite objections from Mr. Biwott's lawyers.

Some people were also startled by the prominent display of her testimony on front pages of the three daily newspapers, including the Kenya Times, which is owned by the governing political party. Stories that the government deems contrary to its interests are often suppressed through telephone calls from the president's office.

Mr. Biwott's financial dealings have been publicly discussed on one previous occasion, during a debate earlier this year in Parliament on a bill imposing a new tax on foreign oil companies.

The tax revenue was to go into a fund at the Energy Ministry that would be personally administered by Mr. Biwott. Some members of Parliament said that such an arrangement was like giving Mr. Biwott a blank check. But the debate was cut off, and the parliamentary bill was approved unanimously.

Investment in Kenya has declined substantially in the last decade, largely, American business representatives assert, because of demands by Kenyan politicians for commissions or shares in companies.

11 Killed as Madagascar Protests Widen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — Tens of thousands of demonstrators protested here Sunday, a day after the Madagascar presidential guard killed at least 11 demonstrators and wounded about 200 others.

Opposition leaders, addressing the huge rally, called for a general strike to force President Didier Ratsiraka to resign.

Mr. Ratsiraka's North Korean-trained guard, hurled grenades and shot at about 400,000 unarmed demonstrators who were marching on the president's palace Saturday. The Red Cross said its officials had counted 12 bodies in hospitals in the capital.

The government said Sunday that 11 people had died in "an illegal assault" on the palace, 12 kilometers (eight miles) south of the capital, but denied that troops shot anyone. It said in a communiqué that 213 people had been wounded.

The opposition coalition said Sunday in a communiqué read to demonstrators in May 13 Square that six other protesters were killed by security forces in Mahajanga, 320 kilometers northeast of Antananarivo, on Saturday. No independent confirmation was available.

Opposition leaders had emphasized that the march on Mr. Ratsiraka's palace Saturday was to be peaceful, but it was the most open challenge to his rule yet.

Tens of thousands of people have gathered in Antananarivo's main square almost daily since June 10 in support of the six-party coalition's campaign to end Mr. Ratsiraka's socialist rule.

Soldiers had generally avoided clashes with the protesters, even when ministers of a self-declared opposition shadow government started taking over ministry buildings July 22. Mr. Ratsiraka declared a state of emergency a day later, banning public gatherings, and six opposition leaders were arrested.

But the protests continued, and Mr. Ratsiraka started releasing his opponents July 29 after dissolving his cabinet.

The opposition coalition called Sunday for "a general strike until the fall of Ratsiraka." It urged "intensified and continuous demonstrations" beginning Monday, and appealed to all workers in the public and private sector to strike.

Madagascar's struggling economy has been badly hampered in the last two months by strikes called to press Mr. Ratsiraka to resign, and tourists have been frightened away by the unrest. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Sri Lanka Military Says 40 Rebels Die in Drive

Reuters

COLOMBO — At least 40 Tamil rebels and three soldiers were killed in fighting in northern Sri Lanka, military sources said Sunday. Seventeen soldiers were wounded in the battles Saturday in which troops are extending their control around a key army camp at Elephant Pass.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who are fighting for a homeland in the north and east, launched a strong attack on the Elephant Pass camp July 10.

The pass connects the northern Jaffna Peninsula, a rebel stronghold, with the rest of the island.

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Ideology? Boost to Black Pride? Afrocentric View of Past Agitates U.S. Education

By Michel Marriott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 15 years as a high school history teacher in Washington, Erich Martel was unnerved by what he considered an ill wind of inaccuracies and wishful thinking blowing into the curriculum.

That ill wind, Mr. Martel said, was Afrocentricity.

Alice Morgan-Brown, assistant superintendent for curriculum for the Baltimore public schools, was satisfied with what her students were being taught about their country and the world. But last autumn a curriculum conference made her see things in a new light.

That light, Dr. Morgan-Brown said, was Afrocentricity.

Not since black American college students began clamoring for African and black studies programs in the 1960s has so much attention turned to history's treatment of things and persons African. And as in the 1960s, it has not happened without provoking a debate inside and outside the academic community.

Afrocentricity today is an emotionally loaded term, for many reasons, not least that it lacks a definition that everyone agrees on.

But most of its supporters agree that a principal component of Afrocentrism is the effort to increase the amount of information taught in schools about Africa, Africans and African-Americans. The history traditionally taught, these adherents say, is not only incomplete but often inaccurate.

On this point, scholars are divided.

Certain scholars say some of the information that Afrocentrists want added to the curriculum is erroneous; others say some of the proposed additions are not as significant to the development of human civilization as the Afrocentrists would have people believe.

Still other scholars say those who dismiss African historical contributions as insignificant are usually steeped in a European-centered academic background that prevents them from appreciating the extent and value of contributions from other civilizations. Some say such scholars have for generations purposefully obscured or ignored non-Europeans.

The debate is part of a broader one, over the movement toward multicultural education, a revision designed to infuse the American school curriculum with more information about ethnic and cultural groups other than European ones.

Some Afrocentrists have developed such extreme views that they invite description not just as ideologues but as racists.

Leonard Jeffries, Jr., a professor at the City College of New York, brought the term Afrocentricity into the news last week in a speech in which he attacked Jews in particularly vicious terms and said white historians had worked to "strip Africa of its significance and place in the world."

The proponents of Afrocentrism range from university professors to the unlettered. Many educators who have embraced Afrocentric curriculum revisions are working in large cities, often with large minority populations, who see it as both logical and ethical to broaden the scope of history lessons.

"We think there is a large body of knowledge that has been left out of the curriculum that will not only benefit the African-American population, but all students," said Dr. Morgan-Brown. "That is our responsibility, as educators, to correct that."

Mr. Martel, on the other hand, questions some of what Afrocentrists press educators to present as truth.

"Some of these things rubbed me the wrong way," he said of his stint reviewing Afrocentric materials for the curriculum committee at his school, Woodrow Wilson High School.

"There were all kinds of claims," he said, "such as black people coming to America before Columbus, which has been dismissed by almost all archaeologists and specialists in pre-Columbian America."

The theory that Africans sailed to the Americas before Columbus is indeed rejected by most scholars of that period. But other basic tenets of Afrocentricity are less disputed, depending on the extreme to which they are taken.

For example, few scholars question that earliest man appeared in Africa. Whether that should be interpreted to mean civilization started there is debatable.

Afrocentrists maintain that ancient Egypt is the source of civilization and that Egyptians had a stronger influence on the formation of Greek culture than is generally recognized.

Africa provides the most logical context for an examination of the origins of civilization, said Charshee Lawrence-McIntyre, associate professor of humanities at the State University of New York at Old Westbury and president of the African Heritage Studies Association.

Her contention is supported by a Cornell University professor, Martin Bernal, whose two-volume work "Black Athena" argues that ancient Egypt was populated by people of many skin colors but was essentially African in culture.

He also contends that racism among 19th-century scholars worked to bury Egypt's powerful links to early Greek civilization. Although controversial, his work is generally highly regarded.

"Teach the truth," Dr. Lawrence-McIntyre said. "It begins with Africa."

Such exhortations make Mr. Martel uncomfortable about what that truth is. In some ways, he said, "Afrocentricity is very much like a religion or an ideology."

Extreme views like those of Mr. Jeffries are often used to discredit the concept of infusing Afrocentric materials into curriculums. Like Mr. Martel, some believe the movement is an attempt to improve black students' self-esteem rather than to correct the historical record.

Leading Afrocentrists counter that improved self-esteem may well be a consequence of their effort but is not its primary purpose. African-American students ought to know they spring from a legacy of achievement and distinction through the ages, they say, merely because it is true.

While the debate continues among teachers, school board members and university researchers, Afrocentricity and multiculturalism are being ushered into more and more curricula.

Many urban school districts, including those in Washington, Baltimore, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Detroit and Portland, Oregon, have either embraced Afrocentric perspectives or are planning to incorporate them.

In Atlanta, test scores and attendance rates have risen in schools that pioneered in the "infusion" curriculum a couple of years ago, educators there report.

Cheryl Evans/Agence France-Presse

TEMPLE SLAYING — Worshipers hearing the news that nine persons, including several monks, had been shot to death at a Buddhist temple near Phoenix. The police said that apparently no valuables were taken. The temple also serves as a community center for Thai residents.

In the Shady World of Illegal Arms, Miami Is 'Hot'

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Lax gun control laws in the United States and a hunger for weapons in Latin America have combined to make Florida the hub of a booming illegal trade in arms, say law-enforcement and military officials here and abroad.

Alarmed at the flow of weapons, from cheap pistols to sophisticated assault rifles, Latin American and Caribbean governments are urging the United States to stop the traffic, which in the last decade has become so extensive and well-organized that gun-smuggling groups can now offer the most powerful weapons on the market to clients anywhere in the world.

For its part, the United States has stepped up efforts to stop the arms trafficking and is increasing cooperative efforts with other nations.

On Friday, four men were arrested in Miami as they tried to buy $12 million in guns and missiles for use in the conflict in Yugoslavia.

In 1989, weapons bought over the counter at gun shops in Miami were used to assassinate three candidates in Colombia's presidential election, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms says.

Guns illegally exported from Florida have also been used to kill organized crime figures and to kidnap businessmen in Brazil, to arm guerrillas in Peru, to mount a coup in Trinidad and to disrupt elections in Haiti, Jamaica and Panama, officials in those countries say.

"We have the reputation as being the No 1 supplier of weapons in this hemisphere, and that reputation is probably well deserved," said Stephen E. Higgins, director of the firearms bureau.

"My experience has been that most of the countries we deal with have much more stringent controls on firearms than the United States does, with very strict laws and a lot of limits on who can own weapons."

Because laws governing the purchase and ownership of weapons in Latin American and Caribbean countries are typically so strict, there is much money to be made in the illegal export of guns.

It is "second only to narcotics trafficking," a law-enforcement official here said.

A pistol bought for $300 at a gun shop here typically sells for four times that in South America, and premiums for high-power weapons like automatic assault rifles can be even larger.

No U.S. city is more deeply identified with the illicit arms trade than Miami, which a Brazilian police official called "the arms supermarket of the Americas."

With its large Latin American population, busy airport, extensive sea links and sophisticated banking network, Miami has become the principal base of operations for gun smugglers all over the Western Hemisphere.

"What you have is a bazaar down there, a world of drugs, weapons, con men and rip-offs," said Donald De Fago, a munitions specialist at the U.S. Custom Service's division of strategic investigations in Washington. "Because of its location and culture, it's a big market with a lot of international flavor. When you put everything together, that definitely makes Miami a hot spot."

Bush Decision Could Open Wetlands to Developers

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has announced a new policy for wetlands that he said marks a "significant step" toward his campaign pledge of "no net loss" of the habitats, but still could open millions of acres of the fragile ecological areas to development.

The policy calls for steps to increase federal acquisition of wetlands and expand satellite monitoring to identify the areas.

But the plan goes at least as far to satisfy developers' complaints by promising to streamline a cumbersome regulatory process and relax the criteria for federal protection of certain marginal wetlands that are not as wet as the more obvious swamps.

The new criteria, set up by presidential advisers last week after bitter infighting and endorsed by Mr. Bush on Friday, narrows the definition of wetlands so as to drop a third of the 100 million acres (40 million hectares) from the national inventory, including 500,000 acres of the Florida Everglades, an official said.

In a statement from his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, Mr. Bush said the plan "seeks to balance two important objectives — the protection, restoration and creation of wetlands and the need for sustained economic growth and development."

Although developers praised the plan, conservationists accused Mr. Bush of keeping his pledge by simply changing the definition of wetlands.

"The policy is a fraud," said James T.B. Tripp, counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund. "The policy of 'no net loss' is being applied to a greatly shrunken wetlands base and a portion of the base that is easiest to protect because it's wettest."

According to Kent Colton, of the National Association of Home Builders, the new policy is "trying to bring balance back to the process."

"The pendulum," he said, "has shifted so far to one side that wetlands are being regulated even when they're dry."

Wetlands is a catchall term for the wide variety of coastal marshes bordering such estuaries as the Chesapeake Bay, the prairie potholes of the Midwest that flood seasonally and become waterfowl breeding grounds, and the swamps of Louisiana. As transition zones between deep water systems and uplands, they trap sediments and break down toxic pollutants before they enter rivers and streams. Wetlands also serve as nurseries for much of wildlife.

With wetlands being drained and filled at the rate of 450,000 acres a year, Congress included in the Clean Water Act of 1972 a requirement that anyone seeking to fill in a wetland obtain a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers.

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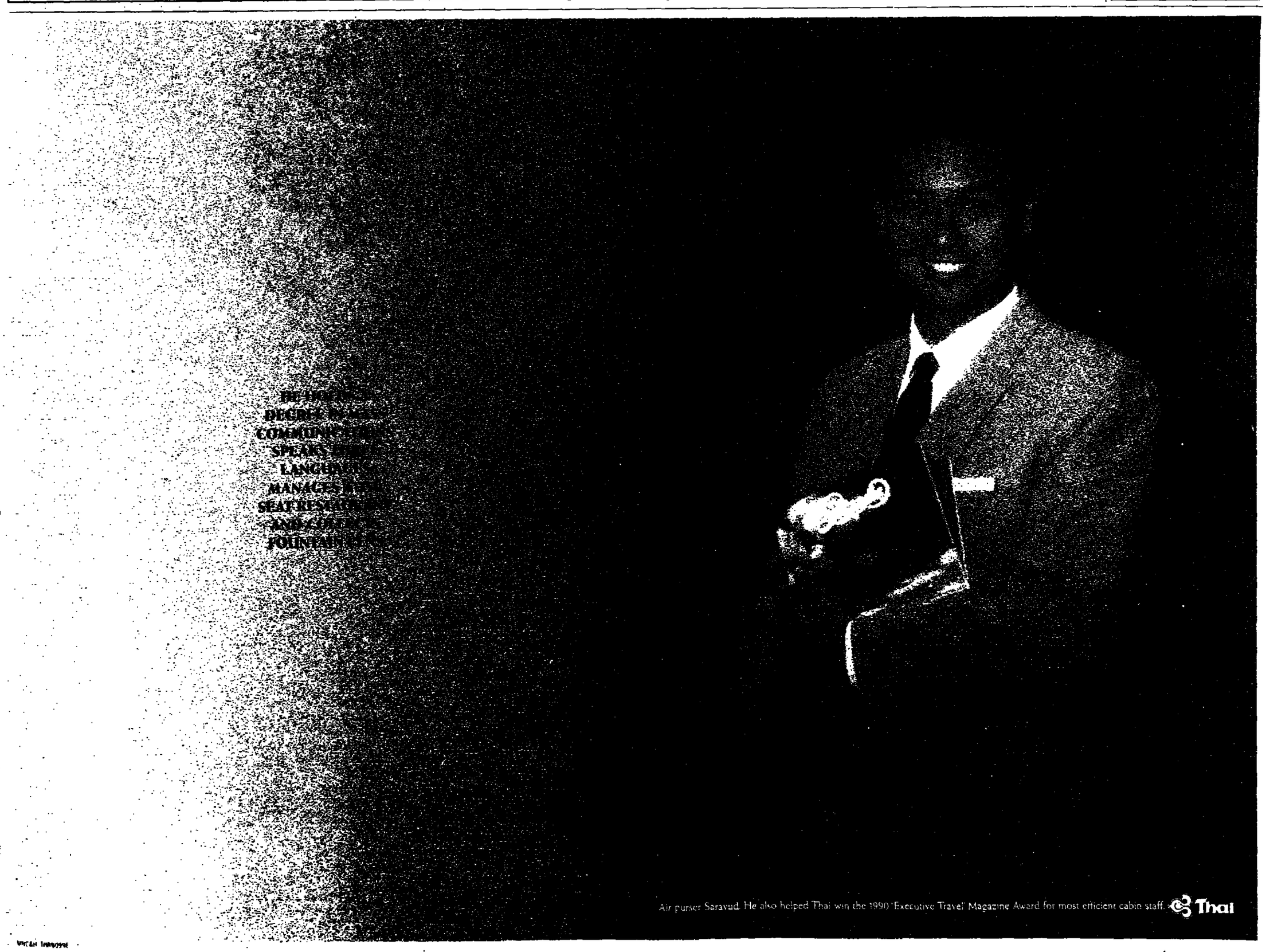

Letter via Hostage to UN Chief Discusses a Swap

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — The former British hostage John McCarthy handed over a letter Sunday from his captors to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, that discussed ways in which Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar could help resolve the hostage situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar later described the letter as "important," but he said it contained few details.

Aides to the secretary-general later said it appeared to broadly discuss a possible exchange of Western hostages remaining in Lebanon for Lebanese prisoners held by Israel.

"They gave me a kind of a power to continue my effort, in a way, on their behalf," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said after arriving in Geneva from London.

He said the full text of the letter would be made public Monday, after it was translated into French and English.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar made a special trip to the Royal Air Force base at Lyneham, in southern England, where Mr. McCarthy is staying, to pick up the letter.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the letter consisted of six pages of single-spaced, typed Arabic. An Egyptian aide to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar loosely translated the letter for him on the way to Geneva.

Mr. McCarthy, who spent five years in captivity, told the hostages left behind in Lebanon that their ordeal was drawing to a close.

"It will come to an end," he said in a message addressed to the five Americans, two Britons, two Germans and one Italian still held. "Keep the faith. It won't be too long, I'm sure."

Following his meeting with Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said he was prepared to do whatever was necessary to obtain the release of the hostages.

For his part, Mr. McCarthy said he believed the kidnappers "do want to end the situation," and had expressed their "total confidence" that the secretary-general would work to ensure the release of all hostages in the region.

In Damascus last week, on the day he was freed, Mr. McCarthy said his captors, the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, wanted to exchange the remaining hostages for the release of Arab prisoners from Lebanon held by Israel.

Meanwhile, Douglas Hogg, Britain's minister of state for foreign affairs, again urged Israel to help the situation by unilaterally releasing some of the Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners it captured in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Hogg, who accompanied Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar on his helicopter trip from London to the military base, said it would be helpful if Israel made a gesture to move the process forward.

He made the same appeal Friday during a meeting with the Israeli ambassador to Britian.

Since returning to Britain Thursday night, Mr. McCarthy, 34, has remained in seclusion at the military base, where he is undergoing medical and psychological tests.

Israelis Repeat Call For Data on Detainees

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel repeated on Sunday its call for Lebanese groups, as well as for Syria and Iran, to provide information about seven of its servicemen missing in Lebanon. It offered to release its Shiite detainees as part of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East hostage problem.

Senior officials said Sunday that the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was waiting to hear from the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, about the contents of a letter from the Islamic Jihad delivered to him Sunday by a former British hostage, the journalist John McCarthy.

Official sources said that Israel was hoping that the letter would indicate willingness on the part of Islamic Jihad and its backers in Iran to include the missing Israeli soldiers in an exchange.

As a first step, Israel has demanded that the International Red Cross or another independent authority be given documented information about which of the Israeli servicemen are alive and who is holding them.

Government sources here said that secret negotiations on a comprehensive exchange of hostages in the Middle East broke down earlier this year after Iran and the Lebanese groups it backs, including Hezbollah or Party of God, rejected a similar Israeli demand.

Israeli military and intelligence officials believe that at least one of the missing servicemen, Ron Arad of the air force, is still alive.

In a series of public statements over the last week, senior Israeli officials have reiterated the government's willingness to release some 375 prisoners held by the South Lebanese Army, a militia in the strip of Lebanese territory Israel controls along its northern border.

They have also said they would release Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, a militant Lebanese cleric abducted by Israel two years ago, as well as Palestinians caught while trying to infiltrate Israel from Lebanon.

At the same time, Israel has stuck to its position that it will not release Sheikh Obeid or even a token number of the Lebanese detainees in exchange for Western hostages unless its servicemen are included in the bargain.

"It simply cannot be considered," the deputy foreign minister, Benyamin Netanyahu, said on the Israel radio Sunday.

Free All Hostages, Iran Urges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Iran called Sunday for the release of Western hostages in Lebanon and said it was doing everything it could to win their freedom.

Interior Minister Abdullah Nouri, visiting Syria, said: "We oppose, denounce and reject all hostage-taking actions. But unfortunately, despite this clear and open stand, there are attempts to link Iran to this issue."

"We expect and hope that those who are holding hostages," he said, "will abandon these practices and free the hostages."

"We are doing everything we can to achieve this through every available means," Mr. Nouri said. He was speaking at a press conference in the Iranian Embassy.

Mr. Nouri is among the leading members of the radical faction in the government that dislikes any ties with the West. He is also a key figure in the Revolutionary Guard, a conduit between the Iranian government and the hostage holders. Iran says it can influence but not control the hostage-takers, believed to be one group despite their varied names.

Mr. Nouri's faction has been accused of trying to sink Iran's attempts at rapprochement with the West by keeping the hostages captive.

But Mr. Nouri's statements here Sunday reflected those of President Hashemi Rafsanjani, who has said the hostage issue should be closed with both Westerners and Shiite Muslim prisoners held by Israel let go.

Mr. Nouri arrived in Damascus on Wednesday, a day before the British hostage John McCarthy was freed. He said he played no role in the release of Mr. McCarthy and learned of it only from the news media.

Criticizing Western governments, Mr. Nouri said, "They object to hostage-taking if the victims are Europeans or Americans, but they don't concern themselves or even object if the hostages are Iranian, Palestinians or Lebanese. This is a racist and discriminatory stand."

Tehran radio said Prime Minister John Major sent a message to Mr. Rafsanjani thanking Tehran for its efforts to release Mr. McCarthy.

"For its part, the British government stresses the need for freedom of all hostages wherever they may be held," the radio, monitored in Cyprus, quoted Mr. Major as saying.

In a similar message to Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said he hoped he could meet the Iranian minister and discuss efforts for freeing all hostages, the radio said.

(Reuters AP)

HOSTAGE: *American and Frenchman Are Released*

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations because it's the only practical way to see the release of their relatives in Israel's prisons."

Mr. Shara said there were "a number of new factors" that made success in resolving the hostage crisis more favorable now.

"The most important tangible factor is the improvement in the situation in Lebanon," he said. "There is a central government in Lebanon, which has the full backing of Syria. And there is cooperation between Syria and Lebanese authorities."

He said that the release of Mr. Layraud, "was a result of cooperation between the two governments."

Mr. Leyraud, a 26-year-old French relief worker, was kidnapped eight hours after Mr. McCarthy was freed. His kidnappers had initially threatened to kill him if other hostages were released.

Mr. Shara also said that past attempts to solve the hostage crisis were stymied both by Israel's refusal to release its prisoners and by demands imposed by the hostage-holders.

In the past, Mr. Shara said, "the kidnappers tried to impose their own conditions." He said those had to do with "their political status in Lebanon, events in Iran and Iranian funds in the United States."

"We made it clear," Mr. Shara said, "we cannot accept any preconditions."

The group that freed Mr. Tracy also holds Joseph James Cicippio, 60, the former deputy comptroller of the American University of Beirut. He was kidnapped a month before Mr. Tracy was.

BUSH: *Israelis Are Pressed for Flexibility on Captives*

(Continued from Page 1)

released by every country, whichever it is."

He indicated that he did not expect any improvement in relations with Syria or Iran until all the hostages were released.

"I don't think we owe anybody anything when Americans are being held against their will and then one is released and others are still in captivity," he said.

"What I don't want to do is flamboyantly and inadvertently set something back here if the process is going to go forward. But on the other hand, I simply will keep repeating that there will not be — there can't be — totally normalized relations as long as people are held against their will."

Western officials have been talking about an exchange that would include the release of Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, a Shiite Muslim cleric seized by Israeli commandos from his home in southern Lebanon in 1989.

In a carefully worded written statement that he read before taking reporters' questions, Mr. Bush called upon the governments with influence on the hostage issue "to build on this positive move and work for the release of all hostages, regardless of their nationality."

Mr. Bush also called on Middle East nations to provide "an accounting of those who may have died while in captivity."

Mr. Bush promised the families of the remaining five Americans hostages that he would continue to press for their freedom.

In remarks designed not to upset the back-channel negotiations being conducted among several countries, Mr. Bush also thanked Syria and Lebanon, "both of which have facilitated this release."

The White House has watched from the sidelines, with varying degrees of optimism and frustration, as other countries have tried to deal with the hostage issue. Since Thursday, a British hostage has been released, a Frenchman has been captured and then released and an American has been released.

"I think that the release of this Frenchman shows that when countries and different factions come together, something can happen," Mr. Bush said. "In other words, a real cry went up to get this man released and, sure enough, he was. So let's hope that all of this comes together and our citizens will be released and the others as well."

Asked if he had any information that another hostage would be released soon, Mr. Bush said, "Only rumors. That's all we're living with these days."

3 Die on Copter in North Sea

Reuters

OSLO — A Bell 212 helicopter crashed on a North Sea oil platform in the Ekofisk complex, killing the three men on board, a spokesman for the operator, Phillips Petroleum Co. Norway, said Sunday.

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12-8-91

Agence France-Presse

Albanian refugees hurling stones at the police Sunday on the docks at Bari in southern Italy.

Albanians Facing Expulsion Battle Italian Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARI, Italy — Italian police and soldiers clashed on Sunday with Albanian refugees protesting forced repatriation. There were injuries on both sides, officials said.

It was the worst clash between the police and the refugees since about 10,000 Albanians arrived in southern Italy on Thursday aboard a freighter.

The Albanians, who have had little to eat or drink since fleeing their country, rioted when the police began distributing breakfast.

As reinforcements arrived at the docks, the authorities appeared to have control of about 2,000 refugees who have been camped there in squalid conditions since their arrival. But the Albanians attacked again, throwing rocks and jeering.

A fireboat pumped water at the refugees, who had used oil drums and mattresses to build waist-high barricades. Tear gas fired by police had little effect as the wind blew it back toward them.

Witnesses said there were also scuffles at a soccer stadium where 4,000 other Albanians have been held since Thursday. In one incident, the refugees attacked an army truck.

Italian authorities continued to run an air and sea shuttle of refugees back to Albania.

Pope John Paul II implicitly criticized Italy's handling of the crisis.

"No one can remain indifferent before the dramatic scenes of men, women and entire families," the Pope said Sunday. He urged the international community to help Albania improve living conditions for its people.

The Italian government announced that Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis would fly to Tirana on Monday for talks with Albanian authorities.

In Bari, self-appointed Albanian stewards wearing white headbands tried to calm their compatriots.

"These people are hungry, very hungry," said Abim Braneta, 20, an Albanian mechanic. "The Italian government is not treating us well. We want to know what they're going to do with us."

"These people's nerves are on edge," he said.

The Italian government, fearing a repeat of an influx last March when 24,000 Albanians landed on the Adriatic coast in old boats and makeshift rafts, has ordered the immediate repatriation of the latest refugees.

By Sunday morning at least 4,000 had been returned home by plane or ferry, some from Bari and others from Brindisi, further south, officials said.

"We absolutely will not tolerate a new clandestine immigration from Albania after that of recent months," Deputy Prime Minister Claudio Martelli said.

Italian officials have told Albania that they will send more humanitarian aid, but that Tirana must prevent Albanians from fleeing across the Adriatic. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Clashes Kill 3 in Croatia, Breaking 5-Day Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Three people were reported killed Sunday in new fighting in Croatia, undermining the cease-fire that has kept an uneasy peace between Serbs and Croats.

Despite the killings, the federal presidency commission that is monitoring the fifth day of the cease-fire remained optimistic.

Serbia and Croatia exchanged 20 prisoners on Sunday as part of the cease-fire brokered by the Yugoslav presidency after the five weeks of ethnic fighting.

Belgrade television said 10 Croatian policemen and national guardsmen were exchanged for 10 Serbian fighters on a road in eastern Croatia under the supervision of the federal army and a commission set up by the presidency.

Five prisoners were handed over the day before in a tense exchange in Vinkovci, in the eastern Croatian region of Slavonia, site of much of the fighting that has killed more than 200 people since Croatia declared independence June 25.

A Croatian television cameraman and another Croat were killed in a two-and-a-half hour battle around Kostajnica on Saturday, Croatian radio said.

Croatian police said a policeman was killed while on patrol between the villages of Humljani and Pusani in eastern Croatia.

Irfan Ajanovic, a member of the cease-fire commission, said that Serbs and Croats have not yet submitted complete lists of those captured, but several hundred people are believed to have been seized.

Croatia, whose lightly trained national guard has been battered by Serbian guerrillas, were believed to hold about 50 Serbs. The Serbs were believed to hold at least twice that number of Croats. The Croats say the Serbs are backed by the federal army.

Mr. Ajanovic said he was satisfied that the cease-fire was being respected apart from sporadic shooting incidents. But he admitted that, because of Croatian objections, the commission had postponed plans to send teams of observers to flashpoint areas to monitor the truce.

Croatian officials, he said, had alleged that the commission was dominated by people who favor the Serbs. Croatian officials, he added, failed to attend a commission meeting on Saturday evening. *(AP, Reuters)*

EAST: *The Poor Fuel Europe's New Continental Drift*

(Continued from Page 1)

estimated they could run as high as 40,000 to 50,000.

Concerned over what might happen when the Soviet Union enacts legislation effectively granting its 275 million citizens freedom to travel, Mr. Schauble is seeking a pan-European conference on migration this fall.

In Berlin, the major gateway west, recent police raids on building sites have uncovered about 10 percent of carpenters, masons and electricians to be Eastern European moonlighters.

Just as a Russian moonlighting in Poland earns in a week the equivalent of a month's wages at home, Poles working in Germany building or cleaning homes take back to Poland after several days the equivalent of many weeks' wages in Polish zlotys.

Partly, their presence is the result of liberal new travel rules in their home countries.

But border guards say large numbers are getting through simply because Germany cannot effectively patrol its newly acquired eastern borders.

Most patrols consist of former East German border guards, who were deadly efficient in the old days, when people trying to escape to the West were shot.

But morale among the veterans of the East German force is low because most are under scrutiny for past membership in the Stasi, the former secret police.

In Austria, there are 11,000 in five camps and dozens of small hotels, including 3,500 Romanians, 1,500 Yugoslavs, and 1,300 Bulgarians, but also 1,400 Iranians, according to the Interior Ministry in Vienna.

Czechoslovakia, one of the most prosperous of the new Eastern European democracies, has taken in far fewer, but the Interior Ministry spokesman, Martin Fendrych, said about 5,000 Romanians, mostly Gypsies, entered the country in recent months going west.

Recently, neo-Nazi skinheads battled the police at the big refugee center in Eisenhuttenstadt, farther north, where more than 1,000 refugees, about 90 percent of them Romanians, are interned in barracks designed for only several hundred.

This month, Sweden's Social Democrat-led government began sending Romanian refugees, mainly Gypsies, back to Poland, despite claims by the Romanians that they were subject to persecution there, following a pogrom-like incident in July in which enraged Poles in the town of Mlawa torched the homes of local Gypsies.

TRACK: *Straining Toward an Uncertain Future, Handicapped by the Old East Germany*

(Continued from Page 1)

were replaced by Communist ministers when Germany was divided into East and West. Racetracks and studs were collectivized, jockeys put on salary and racing became the sport not of kings but of the people.

"Breeding became so bad that our horses couldn't even have won a race in Morocco," says Artur Boehlke, Hoppegarten's director.

"Racing is not an Olympic discipline and the East only gave heavy subsidies to Olympic sports. It is a wonder we survived."

Boehlke, the nephew of a champion jockey, began working at Hoppegarten's tote in 1948 when he was 10. A cheery man with a survivor's eager eyes and a horseman's neat hands although he has always worked on the betting side, he was named Hoppegarten's director on Nov. 16, 1989, one week after the Wall came down, his predecessor having committed suicide. One of his first acts was to regild the imperial insignia on the owners' stand which had been blacked out by the previous regime. These days Boehlke says he feels he is out of prison: He has visited the tracks at Munich and Baden-Baden and Düsseldorf and is working on his English, his lessons having ended in 1961.

He keeps post-1989 silver trophies, highly polished, locked in a cupboard while crystal vases from Dresden and Bratislava gather dust on open shelves. "These are nothing," he says.

He dreams of restoring Hoppegarten to a glory he never knew. He thinks it would be nice to build a 200-bed hotel and he has opened a cozy restaurant lined with racing prints and called Oleander after the German racehorse. There are one and a half oleander bushes at its entrance. And he has launched an advertising campaign to lure punters from West Berlin, where there is only a track for trotters. He says there is no point in looking East.

"East Berliners don't bet. They spend all their money on television sets and cars." On an average day Hoppegarten takes in 400,000 Deutsche marks ($235,000) from betting. "Not much, they bet that much on one race in West Germany." (Reunification may be a fact but people still speak in terms of East and West.)

Both flat and steeplechase races are held on the grass track which is, by any standards, very fine: "Number one O. K.," in the words of Hansgeorg Eisele, a bloodstock agent from Cologne. But Hoppegarten covers 440 hectares (1,087 acres), with vast training stables long unused. "Everyone says we have the best training facilities but they stay in West Germany," Boehlke says. Before World War II, 2,000 horses were in training at Hoppegarten and after the war there were 900. Now there are fewer than 300.

To put Hoppegarten back on the map, private sponsors and big purses are needed and they have started to nibble. The Berliner Bank just backed a race and in July there was the Mercedes-Benz prize won by an English horse and rider, with a German horse named Irish Stew a surprise second and an American horse ridden by a French jockey third. In October the Zino Davidoff prize will be run: At 520,000 DM it is the most valuable in Germany.

Eisele, the bloodstock agent, says the Davidoff should attract good horses. A problem is that Hoppegarten races are ranked Group III rather than the prestigious Group I Boehlke aspires to. "This may deter the sheikhs," Eisele says, "but English owners of listed winners will be glad to come to Hoppegarten and, most likely, win."

One English jockey who did not win when Hoppegarten opened its season with a splash last April was Lester Piggott, who had been invited from England to give the event éclat. Riding an Eastern German horse, he came in third. "What could I do?" he was quoted as saying. What was billed as the first reunified German race meeting in 45 years was an embarrassment, Boehlke says. "Piggott couldn't show his class and people were very disappointed. That was a management mistake, he should have had a better horse."

Hoppegarten may be ready to gallop into the market economy but the track is slowed by the fact that, like all Eastern German concerns, its future is in the hands of Treuhand, the government agency in charge of privatizing the Communist-era economy. Located in an old air force building in East Berlin so huge and bleak that it makes the Stasi secret police headquarters look relatively cheerful, the Treuhand has a staff of 3,000 to restructure or close down some 10,000 enterprises, including airlines, factory complexes and Hoppegarten.

What does the Treuhand know about racing? "Nothing," Boehlke sighs. Since any plans he makes are contingent on the agency's decisions, his plans can only be dreams.

He has heard that offers have been made to buy Hoppegarten, which lies in the plains of Brandenburg one kilometer from Berlin's city limits and 85 kilometers from the Polish border. Two racing associations are said to be interested, which is fine with Boehlke, and three private investors, which is not.

He fears that the private investors would develop the property and that would be the end of the racetrack. "If a developer gets the whole thing for 200 million marks he could resell it for 3 to 5 billion," Boehlke says, worried.

He has heard that Coca-Cola is planning to build a plant nearby. Already the Treuhand has sold five hectares of Hoppegarten, he says, though he does not know to whom or for how much.

On the plus side, Boehlke is being sent 100 unemployed East Germans to tend the unused practice tracks where wildflowers grow, and Mercedes-Benz gave him a fine red sedan, slightly dented now from having been banged into several times in unaccustomed heavy traffic and stolen once.

He has been photographed not only with Piggott but with the German president, Richard von Weizsäcker, and he still has the roomy house supplied by the Communist government. East and West have been joined in the tricky currents of modern cash flow and Boehlke is trying to keep afloat. Knowing every blade of grass at Hoppegarten, and loving it, isn't enough. He must learn about advertising, real estate and, of course, the one requisite subject for modern success: "Marketing," he says cheerfully. "I am teaching myself."

KANSAS: *Foreign Cultures Change U.S. Heartland*

(Continued from Page 1)

many of them immigrants from Mexico and Southeast Asia.

Garden City today is something new, a striking example of the extraordinary racial and ethnic changes that are transforming both U.S. coasts and pushing across the hinterland. This Great Plains town of 24,097, settled a century ago by cattle ranchers and farmers, reflects the newest face of America.

The nation's face is strikingly different from 10 or 20 years ago. Immigrants have arrived in near-record numbers. Black, Asian and Hispanic populations have grown at rates several times that of whites. Minorities have appeared in many communities that, until recently, were homogeneous and white.

America is still an overwhelmingly white country, and minority groups continue to concentrate in a few coastal states. But the white majority is slipping: Non-Hispanic whites made up 76 percent of the population in 1990, down from about 80 percent in 1980.

And the expansion of minorities into cities, suburbs and towns away from the traditional ports of entry has created an altogether new cultural map. The result is a nation more diverse than at any time in history.

A Washington Post analysis of 1990 census figures underscores the extent of that change: The proportion of whites declined in 72 percent of the nation's 3,137 counties. While the changes appear minor in many places, more and more communities are becoming home to what academics call a "threshold" population of minorities, sufficient numbers to support businesses and activities.

Behind the migration of minority groups is a web of economic and human factors: job opportunities, social networks pulling immigrants to new areas, refugee resettlement programs and suburbanization of minorities. Together, these forces are moving many cities away from the traditional white-black polarity to a racial mix that erases any dominant majority.

The changes that descended on Garden City in the 1980s were rooted as far back as the '50s, when new irrigation techniques made it more profitable to raise feed grain, which spurred an expansion of feedlots and drew the giants of the meatpacking industry.

When IBP Inc. opened its plant and a second company, Monfort, expanded its packing operation, the word went out that there were thousands of jobs available. The result was a wave of new arrivals, many without skills, many unable to speak English, all desperate for work.

The talk at the Grant Avenue Diner is a reminder of a time in Garden City when Hispanics were barred from the swimming pool and relegated to the movie theater balcony.

There is racial tension still, although customers in the diner acknowledge that the packing plants and the thousands of workers they have drawn have brought a new economic vitality to the community.

Only a handful of blacks has ever lived in Garden City, although Hispanics have been part of the community for as much as a century, drawn by railroad and farm jobs plentiful when the town was known for its sugar beet production.

But during the 1980s, the county's Hispanic population grew from 3,459 to 8,353. The Asian population rose even more dramatically, from just 100 in 1980 to 1,203 in 1990. And the county's population overall grew by half, to 33,070.

Despite the social problems associated with the rapid change — high dropout rates in the high school, poverty and language barriers — there are many in town who say the newcomers have made their community a more interesting place to live.

"It feels very different, but I like the difference," said Mary Warren, who was raised in Garden City and now runs the county historical society. "To me, it's very stimulating."

New York City Leads U.S. in Robberies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York led the 25 largest cities in the United states in robberies last year, claiming the dubious distinction for the second straight year, an analysis of U.S. data made public Sunday indicates.

In a city where crime has become a dominant theme, a record 100,280 robberies were reported to the police last year — 13.7 for every 1,000 residents, according to the FBI's 1990 tally.

Despite a record 2,262 homicides last year, New York City dropped from ninth to 10th in murders per capita, and its homicide rate was only slightly higher than the average for the country's 25 largest cities, an analysis of the data by The New York Times showed.

New York City had 30.9 murders for every 100,000 residents, just above the big-city average of 29.2, and would have ranked 11th, behind Chicago, but for the 87 deaths in the Happy Land social club fire.

New York's murder rate has shown a steady rise since 1986, but has been lower than the rates for Washington, New Orleans, Detroit, Dallas and Baltimore. Washington recorded the highest murder rate among major cities in 1990, with 77.8 killings for every 100,000 residents.

Executed 22 Not Guilty, Albanian Court Rules

Reuters

TIRANA, Albania — The high court has said that 22 Albanian citizens executed in 1951 for crimes against the state were not guilty. The 22 were executed on the orders of a military court after a bomb explosion at the Soviet Embassy here.

The court said that only one of the accused was interrogated by the security services and that no proof was presented during the investigation. A formal trial was never held, and it was never made clear who was behind the blast, the court said.

Found and Lost: $500,000

Reuters

LAS VEGAS — A customer at a Las Vegas casino hit a half-million-dollar jackpot on Friday but could not collect because he was only 19, the authorities said. Nevada limits gambling to people 21 and over.

ACROSS

1 Melt
5 Spurious imitation
9 Urban health hazard
13 Rowed
15 Actress Witherspoon
16 Dietrich's nickname for Hemingway
17 Berlin hit song: 1929
20 Clockmaker Terry
21 Observes
22 Clergyman's house
23 LXX
25 Suitable
26 D.D.E.'s command
27 Scorch
29 Baseball's Mel
32 Cash or charm
35 Ankara native
36 Veer; twist
37 Mercer-Warren hit song: 1938
40 Curves
41 Gabs
42 Boo-boos
43 Lincoln Ctr. attraction
44 Poet Sandburg
45 Old French coin
46 Strike out
47 Designate
51 Duffer's thrill
54 Zones
55 Limb
57 Kahn-Eliscu-Youmans hit song: 1933
60 —— and again (often)
61 Proboscis
62 Pundits
63 Lip
64 *Consumer*
65 Flip

DOWN

1 Drink to excess
2 Drags
3 A Shaw
4 Soggy
5 "Ivanhoe" author
6 Razaf-Waller hit song: 1929
7 Music and ballet
8 —— -jongg
9 He ate lean
10 Principal
11 Chooses
12 Look intently
14 *Alcove near a kitchen*
18 Taboo
19 Arabian prince
24 D.C. officials
25 *Fraudulent*
28 Bobbles the ball
29 Pseudo-butter
30 Sod
31 Hardy's —— Durbeyfield
32 In —— (troubled)
33 Withered
34 Religious body
35 Dictator
36 Harangue
38 Actor O'Neal
39 Conceited ones
44 City near St.-Lo
45 Getz or Kenton
46 Pop-ups
48 More modern
49 Slow, in music
50 Iroquoian Indians
51 Salamanders
52 *Inter* ——
53 Places for H.S. basketball
54 Hubbubs
56 Bog plant
58 Large antelope
59 Cereal grass

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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D	O	N	A	L	D	B	A	R	T	H	E	L	M	E
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D	E	E	M		E	W	E	S		A	M	O	U	R
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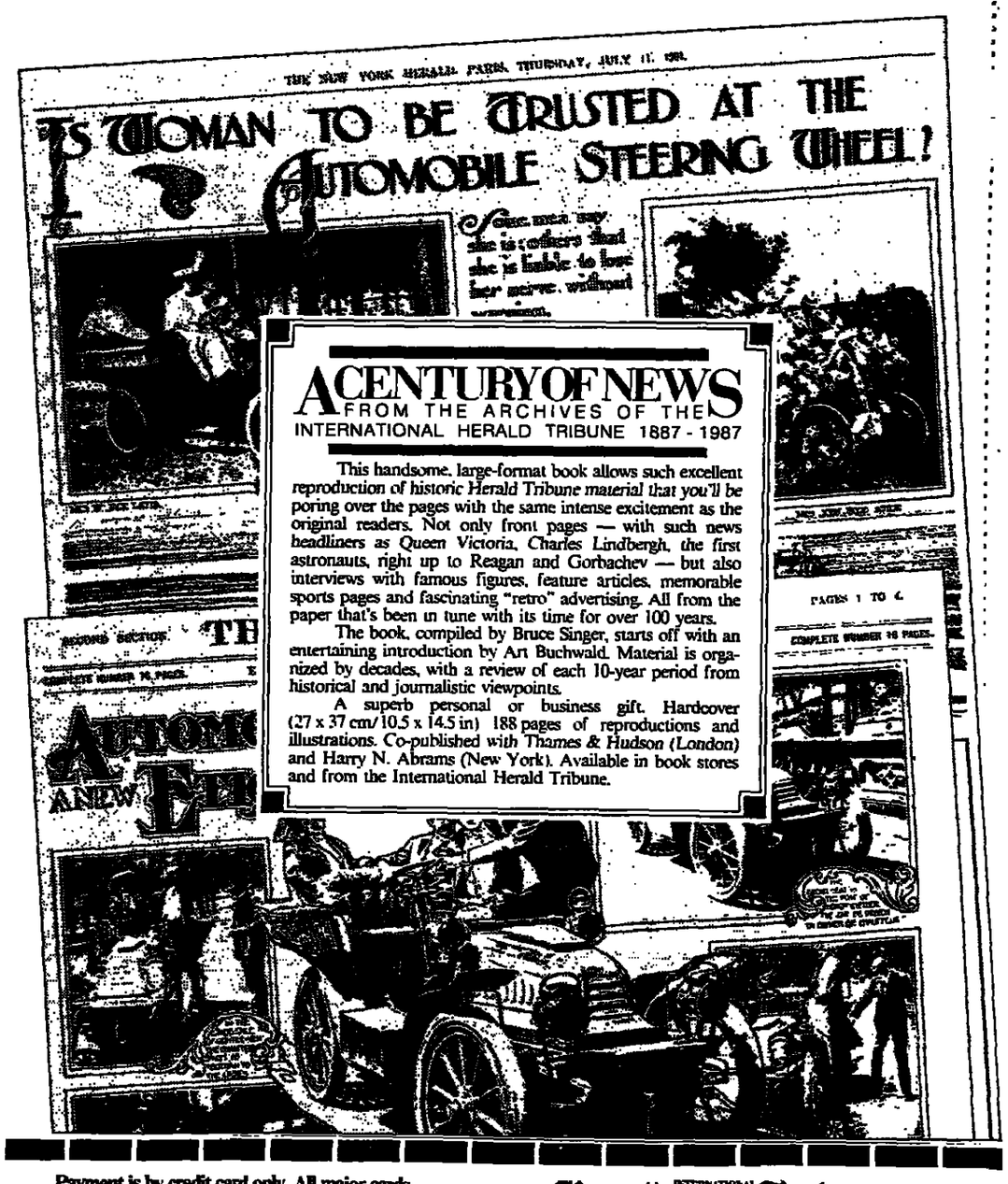

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OPINION

Yes, Neutralize Saddam

United Nations inspectors keep unearthing Iraq's special weapons sites and facilities. Wartime attacks, it turns out, left some of these in ruins but others intact; some had not been detected by allied intelligence. The teams brave Iraqi intimidation, unexploded ordnance and the hazards of debris. They have access to allied intelligence, but many of their discoveries arise from their own enterprise. Just on their current, fourth trip, they have flushed out the illicit production — notwithstanding international safeguards — of small amounts of weapons-grade plutonium, plus a sophisticated, previously unknown, industrial-scale factory designed to produce centrifuges capable of enriching uranium for a bomb.

The findings underline Saddam Hussein's intent to build a massive arsenal of weapons of terror, and they afford thorough if unneeded vindication of the decision to go to war against him in order to limit his deadly reach. But the findings are also cause for alarm, since they can provide no absolute assurance that all of his dangerous projects have as yet been revealed. The idea that he can retain any part of this option, even if realization of it is years away, is dangerous and utterly contrary to the interests of the region. Chagrining as it is for the American government and public to concede that the allied victory did not neutralize Saddam Hussein's most menacing weapons, there can be no escaping the requirement to keep on the job now.

Security Council members had ordered Iraq to make full disclosure of its special weapons activities by July 25. It was worse than pointless — it was harmful — for the United States (and Britain and France) to hint at force and name a date, and then let the date pass. It seems as though these countries have decided to use intelligence information to help UN inspectors smoke out activities on the ground rather than to choose sites to bomb. If so, they should resist bluffing that they intend otherwise. The pressure so far, it is true, has worked to unearth some dramatic and dismaying information that the intelligence people did not have. But threats must be credible. This requires President George Bush to work on more plausible plans, with or without allies, to forcefully put an end to the Iraqi special-weapons enterprise if necessary. In addition to punitive bombing, seizure is worth exploring.

Meanwhile, the inspectors' findings have firmed up the international intent to keep tight controls on any partial "humanitarian" opening of the embargo on Iraq and to ensure that the proceeds flow strictly to approved UN relief, disarmament and victim-compensation purposes. There can be no wavering in this resolve.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Limited Help for Peru

The Bush administration has good reasons for helping to train and equip the Peruvian armed forces and police to combat drug traffickers and the leftist guerrillas who protect their trade. Sending 50 U.S. military personnel to assist an army notorious for human rights abuse does not mean that Washington is sliding toward another Vietnam, or even another El Salvador. But to avoid being dangerously drawn into another country's political conflicts, policymakers will have to keep the limited nature of their mission clearly in mind: to help a democratically elected government implement its drug control strategy and fend off guerrillas who get in the way.

That does not require the United States to be neutral in Peru's larger guerrilla war. The Shining Path rebels are brutal terrorists, with no strong base of popular support. President Alberto Fujimori's government is democratically legitimate and economically competent. But Peru's present problems, including ethnic and regional strains, disease, insurgency and declining living standards, have deep historical roots and cannot be solved from abroad or by mainly military means.

The cocaine traffic is another story. The huge U.S. appetite for drugs helps drive this lucrative industry. Thousands of Peruvian peasants have been drawn to the remote Upper Huallaga Valley, where they can make far more money growing coca than they could from more traditional pursuits. Shining Path, which has its main base in the Andean highlands, has exploited the cocaine traffic to open a new military front. The guerrillas pressure drug traffickers to pay more for the farmers' coca crops, and offer farmers and traffickers protection against army and police raiders.

Two years ago, at the Cartagena summit meeting, the presidents of the United States, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru agreed on a joint strategy. The centerpiece was military cooperation, although useful new approaches like Peru's crop substitution program have since been added. The U.S. training mission in Peru is a result of the Cartagena understandings and has the support of the Fujimori government.

There are defects in any anti-drug strategy that concentrates mainly on supply. Progress in squeezing Andean and Mexican traffickers has been partly offset by the relocation of drug facilities to other Latin American locations.

There are also human rights concerns. Peru today has perhaps the worst rights record in South America. The army, which ruled until 1980, remains a law unto itself; efforts to contain the violent insurgents of Shining Path have often caught innocent peasants in the middle. The Fujimori government has tried to rein in abuses, but it has limited power. U.S. military trainers are likely to have no more success in changing the Peruvian army's internal culture than they have had in El Salvador over the last decade.

Still, limited military cooperation against traffickers makes sense. And in Peru, no such campaign can succeed without also attacking the connection between the coca industry and Shining Path.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Cynical Intervention

The Justice Department has gratuitously intervened in a volatile situation involving anti-abortion demonstrations in Wichita, Kansas. The city has been the scene of disruptive protests for weeks, and local police have arrested more than 2,000 demonstrators who tried to block access to three abortion clinics. Worse, the federal judge who has been attempting to re-establish order and protect the rights of those entering the clinics has been physically harassed at his home and has received what are described as credible death threats. Into this explosive situation lurches the Justice Department, challenging the authority of the judge and siding with demonstrators on an important procedural point.

The siege of Wichita began when Operation Rescue descended on the city intent on shutting down the three clinics. All citizens have the right to picket and protest so long as their activity is peaceful, but the Wichita demonstrators turned nasty. Owners of two clinics went to federal court seeking an order to end harassment and the blocking of access. Judge Patrick Kelly issued that order and later directed federal marshals to enforce it. His action was premised on a federal Reconstruction-era statute outlawing conspiracies formed to deny civil rights.

The Justice Department contends that this statute, passed to protect blacks, does not protect the rights of women seeking abortions. The entire Wichita dispute, government lawyers maintain, belongs not in federal but in state court. This is still an unsettled legal question, but the Supreme Court is about to consider it in a case from Virginia. The Justice Department has presented its view in a brief filed in the Supreme Court. There was no valid reason to intervene and make the same argument in a lower court in Wichita.

It would be unfair to assume that the government, in taking this action, has sanctioned the demonstrators' tactics of harassment and obstruction. Pending appellate court review, Judge Kelly's order remains in effect and is being enforced by U.S. marshals. The problem is that by unnecessarily weighing in with this procedural argument, the department has undermined the judge's authority, fostered uncertainty in a dangerous situation and allowed Operation Rescue to be seen at this critical stage as an ally of the federal government.

The legal issue here over federal jurisdiction will be settled soon in the Supreme Court. The department's position on the question is well known and on the record. Considering the potentially explosive situation in Wichita, the intervention was not only unwarranted but cynical.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

No to a Super Regulator

Many observers [demand a] super regulator capable of monitoring the sprawling operations of international banks. Such an option hardly seems practical, given the loss of sovereignty it implies. Nor is it the most sensible or attractive option. Under the aegis of the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements, central banks from the major industrialized countries have moved a long way in recent years toward uniformly high prudential standards for banks. All banks wanting to be recognized as credible are obliged to meet the minimum BIS standards.

In addition, banks in the major industrial countries are subject to close prudential supervision by central banks. All of which should combine to give banks and depositors confidence in dealing with any bank based in one of the major industrial countries and supervised by that country's central bank. BCCI did not fall into this category. The lesson is that banks choosing to base themselves in notoriously lax regulatory havens such as Luxembourg or the Cayman Islands do not deserve the same recognition as banks with a more creditable base. The Bank of England and regulatory authorities in other countries should have been wary of allowing BCCI to establish branch operations.

— The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

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International Herald Tribune. 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle. 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine. France. Tel.: (1)46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Simmons
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The Old Atlantic Charter Looks Fit as Ever

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — A document drawn up half a century ago today can plausibly be seen as the foundation of the new world that lies at last within humanity's grasp. It is the joint declaration to which Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill subscribed on Aug. 12, 1941.

The two men met in a shrouded rendezvous at Placentia Bay, off the coast of Newfoundland — a destination to which they had traveled in utmost secrecy through dangerous waters on heavily armed warships. Although Roosevelt and Churchill had been exchanging messages since World War II began in 1939, they had never talked face to face. Beyond satisfying his curiosity about the other — and these were men with acute instincts for history — each had particular objectives.

Is not the world dreamed of by Roosevelt and Churchill at last coming to pass?

Prime Minister Churchill, for obvious reasons, wanted to get America into the war. President Roosevelt, for less obvious reasons, wanted to formulate principles for the peace. American association with Britain in a statement of peace aims, he hoped, would hearten the European resistance to Hitler, and the right peace aims would reassure Americans that solidarity with Britain need not compromise American ideals.

To get the peace aims right, Roosevelt wanted a guarantee against the "secret treaties" that had disgusted Americans after World War I. He wanted assurances against closed trading systems, and, fearing isolationist wrath at home, he wanted to avoid language that might sound like an internationalist plot to revive the League of Nations.

This fear of the isolationists was hardly idle. On the very day Roosevelt and Churchill finished drafting their declaration, the House of Representatives barely succeeded in extending the draft, by a single vote.

After two days of amiable but forceful argument in Placentia Bay, Churchill accepted a compromise on freedom of trade, and Roosevelt a compromise on international organization. They agreed in rejecting secret treaties.

The final statement was Wilsonian in spirit and in language: no territorial aggrandizement; self-determination of peoples; a freely trading world; economic and social security; freedom of the seas; disarmament of aggressor states pending the "establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security." Two days later, the Daily Herald in London gave the document its enduring name: the Atlantic Charter.

The two leaders were satisfied with their handiwork. If Churchill had failed to get the United States into the war, he had at least wonderfully solidified what came to be known as the "special relationship."

Roosevelt now had British endorsement of peace aims that would at once justify convoying British ships in the Western Atlantic and, if it came to that, might later justify war itself.

Nevertheless, many considered the charter a disappointment. British opinion found it a poor substitute for American intervention. Americans saw the recycled Wilsonianism as a collection of pious platitudes. Judging by opinion polls, the charter was, in the words of the historian Theodore Wilson, "a propaganda bust."

During the war, both the British and the Russians chipped away at the charter's lofty principles. After the war, the Soviet Union trampled on most of the charter's points. Even the United States fell short of full dedication to the ideals. Yet the ideals never faded away. In January 1942 the Declaration of the United Nations explicitly adopted the charter's "purposes and principles."

These purposes and principles informed the Bretton Woods system in 1944 and the UN Declaration on Human Rights in 1948. Today they constitute the philosophical and juridical basis for President George Bush's new world order.

Take a look at the Atlantic Charter 50 years after. Is not the world dreamed of by Roosevelt and Churchill at last coming to pass?

Consider the goals of Aug. 12, 1941 — "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live," equal access "to the trade and to the raw materials of the world," "improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security," relief from "the crushing burden of armaments," establishment of a community of nations.

After half a century of bitter contention, the Atlantic Charter sets forth the agenda on which most nations are at last agreed. They didn't do too badly, those two inspired prima donnas, when they met off the coast of Newfoundland 50 years ago.

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and biographer and special assistant to President John Kennedy, is professor of humanities at the City University of New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Japan: Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

By Ayako Doi and Kim Willenson

WASHINGTON — As the calendar counts down toward the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day, the Japan that America faces across the Pacific has achieved economically much of what its Imperial Army once tried to impose by force of arms. As a result, some Japanese leaders are beginning to debate openly the value of the postwar security arrangement that gives the United States disproportionate influence in the region's security.

Even the Japanese government is publicly exploring the idea that as the American presence declines, Japan ought to have a "security dialogue" with Southeast Asia and other Pacific powers.

This debate should surprise no one; without the Cold War, it might well have come much earlier. America and Japan have many things in common, but their economic interests are divergent enough to make their political and military ties fair game for serious discussion.

What is troubling about the talk in Tokyo, though, is that it has suddenly taken on overtones of high-profile nationalism.

In America, the issue is still largely how to get Japan to play by the economic rules that govern the rest of the industrial world. In Japan, thoughts of opinion leaders have turned in a startlingly different direction: There is now open talk of re-creating Dai Toa Kyoei-ken, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a phrase once used to justify Japan's "anti-colonial" assault on Asia.

The phrase has been revived by Shintaro Ishihara — whose latest book is entitled "The Japan That Can Say Absolutely No" — and subsequently in articles in distinguished magazines. The debate seems to be having an impact on the Liberal Democratic Party, the Foreign Ministry and other precincts of Japanese governance.

Many Japanese feel that their country has outdone the United States economically and is at the forefront of a new era in which Asia will supplant Europe and America as the dominant region of the world. By giving voice to that belief in speeches, books and magazine articles, Mr. Ishihara is expanding his fringe of supporters into a national following.

In a cover interview in the July issue of Sansarra, a new quality monthly, he lamented: "There is nothing more pitiful than to have the capacity ... to assert our own views as a nation, but to be unable to do that." Japan, said the no-longer-just-a-gadfly author and politician, "needs to have its own global ideas [and] we should prepare them without consulting the United States all the time."

Japan 'needs to have its own global ideas' and 'we should prepare them without consulting the United States all the time.'

Indeed, he continued, Southeast Asia is already something like a Japanese national *keiretsu* (Japan's system of interlocking corporate affiliations). Not only do Southeast Asians increasingly work for Japanese companies or manufacture under their license for the world market, they are also beginning to be devotees of Japanese films, rock stars, music and other kinds of pop culture, just as for many years they were captives of American and European entertainers.

So, Mr. Ishihara pronounced, "Japan is now qualified to revive its global ideal, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which had no chance before the war." He argued that Japan "has no need to have a military presence in Southeast Asia." If other Asian countries resist Japan's leadership, "there are a lot of other ways to make them realize the consequences." For example, "We can cut off the flow of technology."

Uttered by anyone other than Mr. Ishihara, this would have been dismissed as nonsense. Even had he himself spoken the words a year ago, it might well have darkened his reputation rather than brightening it.

But his words resonated among Japanese already resentful of America's nagging that Japan's business culture should become more Western, and who now also disagree with America's view of the recent war with Iraq. Americans may have thought that along with liberating Kuwait and putting down an aggressor they were protecting Japan's access to oil. But many Japanese thought that Iraq had been boxed into committing aggression, just as they believe that Japan was boxed into war in 1941 by Franklin Roosevelt's embargo on oil.

No matter how much of the Gulf Saddam Hussein controlled, they believed, he would have to sell petroleum at some price — and no matter how high it was, they could afford to pay, as one Japanese official bluntly proclaimed soon after Saddam's invasion.

Many Japanese resented Washington's high-handed extension of its Cold War leadership role to the first post-Cold War crisis. Widely reported in the Japanese press — although hardly noticed in the United States — were criticisms of the idea that America should simply decide to make war and forward the bill.

Many in the ruling party, having waged an epic legislative battle to appropriate $13 billion in war funds, were left feeling that their contribution was unappreciated.

So it is not surprising that a growing number of Japanese, in and out of the Liberal Democratic Party, seem attracted to Mr. Ishihara's anti-American rhetoric.

Evidence of his growing popularity was seen at a recent Tokyo seminar, where 2,800 people, many of them party faithful, paid the equivalent of $220 each to hear him repeat a major theme of his new book: America could not have won in the Gulf without Japanese money and technology.

Still more striking was the identity of Mr. Ishihara's prize guest: former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, the ultimate mainstreamer of Japanese politics. A year ago Mr. Takeshita was nowhere to be seen when Mr. Ishihara spoke in public.

Basking in popular attention of a kind that no other Japanese politician enjoys, Mr. Ishihara is all over the major Japanese magazines. This summer he has been interviewed by President, Japan's equivalent of Fortune, and appeared in Voice, another major opinion monthly, in a conversation with another noted critic of America, the electronics specialist Hajime Karatsu.

The July issue of Bungei Shunju, Japan's prestigious popular monthly (circulation 800,000), carried a package entitled "Merciless America," in which several articles questioned both the alliance with the United States and what it called Japan's "obedience" to U.S. wishes.

Officially, the Japanese government pays little attention to Mr. Ishihara and what is sometimes called his "super-minority" following. Even so, it is clear that Japan's humiliation in the Gulf crisis caused a sea change in the way it looks at the world. The Foreign Ministry is looking for ways to forge a new, activist foreign and military-security policy.

As America's Asian presence winds down, Japan will have to take up some or all of the security burden. If Tokyo can engage the rest of Asia in some new security arrangement that leaves it as peaceful for the next 20 years as it has been for the past 20, so much the better.

But the rise of Mr. Ishihara and rightism in Japan, and its creeping influence on policy, do pose a problem for both the United States and Japan's neighbors. Whether America's trade problems with Japan are Japan's fault (as many Americans believe), or America's (as many Japanese believe), the rightists have created an alternate and possibly unwelcome security consequence of raising the stakes too high.

Mr. Ishihara and his crowd may be gaining support, but they are still on the fringes of power. Intensified bullying of the kind that some American critics of Japan would like to see could well enhance their standing.

And an assertive move to do Japan real economic damage — by shutting the U.S. market or manipulating Japan's access to resources — would risk creating just the sort of internal economic and political chaos that could one day put them in power. The results of that are not pleasant to envision.

Kim Willenson and Ayako Doi are publisher and editor, respectively, of The Japan Digest, a daily summary of news from the Japanese press. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Yugoslavia: Now Comes the Avoidable Breakup

By John Zametica

LONDON — The breakup of Yugoslavia currently under way was neither inevitable nor desirable. Croatia and Slovenia had for centuries suffered at the hands of Austria, Italy and Hungary, and they joined Yugoslavia on a voluntary basis in 1918, happy to be in a state that could protect them. At the same time, Serbia achieved its historic aim of uniting Serbs under one roof.

The initial democratic experiment in the interwar period degenerated into a royal dictatorship and squabbles between Serbs and Croats, but the serious obstacles to a Serbo-Croat agreement began to be removed in 1939. In the meantime there was no such thing as Slovene nationalism.

It took World War II and foreign invasion to shatter Yugoslavia. Ethnic conflict rather than resistance to the occupiers was the primary feature of the 1941-45 period. Some 400,000 Serbs perished in the Independent State of Croatia, a puppet and ideological fellow of Hitler's Germany. In this civil war, nationalist Serbs, like nationalist Croats, had also to contend with Tito's Communist partisans, who eventually emerged victorious with British and Soviet help.

Yugoslavia was re-established as a federation of equal nations. Slovenia and Croatia profited from the continuation of the Yugoslav link, since Tito added former Italian possessions to their territories. To argue that postwar Yugoslavia was Serbian-dominated is nonsense. The country was dominated by Communists from all the constituent nations, but particularly by Tito's overwhelming personality.

Himself a Croat, he ruthlessly put down a Croation nationalist movement in the early 1970s. The Croats had genuine political and economic grievances, but in no sense could they be described as enslaved by anything other than the system of communism.

As for Serbia, in 1974 Tito carved it up into three constitutional units in a successful effort to weaken Yugoslavia's largest republic. Throughout this time, the Slovenes had a large say in the political and economic life of the whole country, while their industry, the most developed in Yugoslavia, had a captive Yugoslav market.

What went wrong? Political, economic and cultural differences must not be minimized, but they can be easily exaggerated. The argument that Yugoslavia can be held together only by force or by a dictator like Tito is historically incorrect and politically irresponsible. If Yugoslavia has reached a point of no return, it is because the rise of nationalism preceded the collapse of communism.

Under Slobodan Milosevic, Serbs were the first to be engulfed by nationalist flames as they proceeded to improve their diminished status within the federation. This, combined with Mr. Milosevic's distinct lack of enthusiasm for democratic practices, assisted considerably the rise of Slovene nationalism and was a catalyst for the re-emergence of Croat nationalism. Both Slovenia and Croatia argued that they would be interested in a loose confederal structure for Yugoslavia. In fact, a confederation would be the fig leaf for complete independence.

Serbia could not accept a breakup that would leave many Serbs in other republics. Still, Slovenia never really mattered, as there are no significant numbers of Serbs living there. The halfhearted military action against Slovenia was staged by Titoist, Yugoslav-oriented elements in the armed forces. But Croatia is different. It contains 600,000 ethnic Serbs.

Serbia is now pursuing its national interest by amputating parts of Croatia, yet it is still interested in a form of Yugoslavia. The signs are that there will be three new states: an independent Slovenia, an independent but truncated Croatia, and the rest of Yugoslavia, which could not be called Serbia or "Greater Serbia" because it will include large minorities of Albanians, Hungarians and Croats, as well as the Muslim Slavs in Bosnia, the Montenegrins and the Macedonians. This will continue to be called Yugoslavia.

The fighting in Croatia is not solely about bringing the Serbian-inhabited parts of Croatia under Serbian control. The Yugoslav armed forces, officered predominantly by Serbs and Montenegrins, have their own geostrategic calulations from the point of view of security of the new state. This is bad news for the Croats, since they could easily lose parts of the Dalmatian coast in addition to the areas already under Serbian control.

The armed forces are at the moment completely out of political control, whether Serbian or federal. But their aims happen to coincide in large measure with those of Serbia.

There is almost nothing that the international community can do to arrest the bloody disintegration of Tito's Yugoslavia. If Serbia is determined to redefine the western frontiers of the new Yugoslavia, it would take a major international military intervention to stop the process. But Croatia is not Kuwait. The initial position of the European Community was not that Yugoslavia should be preserved at any cost, but that a peaceful breakup was not likely. Quite. The EC has now exhausted its imagination with regard to the Yugoslav crisis.

The idea of sending a peacekeeping force flies in the face of political and military realities in Yugoslavia. Such a force would not find a peace to keep or an agreed line to patrol, and it would have to dodge the Serbian bullets. The CSCE, the great hope for the future of European security, is a forum in which, critically, every member has a veto. And the United Nations has a Security Council in which members such as the Soviet Union and China would take a dim view of endorsing any intervention in Yugoslavia.

In 1914, the Serbs precipitated the outbreak of World War I by assassinating an Austrian archduke. In 1991, Serbs are still busy pursuing the aim of unity within one state. No great danger is now posed by Serbia to European security, unless the West is foolish enough to intervene militarily and provoke a Soviet reaction.

The greatest irony in all this is that Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia all wish to join the European Community process of integration and thereby willingly lose some of their identity. They certainly had a better chance of doing that under the wings of Yugoslavia.

The writer, a research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Democrats In Search of A Leader

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — The reason Senator Jay Rockefeller bowed out of the presidential race — he was not "ready" — suggests why Americans do not think Democrats are ready for the White House. It recalls the announcement by Senator Bill Bradley a few years ago that he would not run because he needed more contact with the country "through unhurried travel." What do these guys want to do, memorize the Social Security regulations and spend another dozen years preening in Congress?

Ronald Reagan didn't know his multiplication tables when he ran for president. But he knew how to lead and what he wanted. George Bush also looks like more of a leader than any of the present Democratic challengers.

Americans had confidence in Mr. Reagan because he had direction, conviction and ideas. Most of his beliefs turned out to be a disaster for the country. He and Mr. Bush abandoned the needy middle and lower classes for the greedy. But the middle class went along mainly because the Reagan-Bush team — more than Democrats — seemed to know where it was going.

Democrats have fallen by the presidential wayside not because they are liberals but because they seem to have no coherent philosophy, no central thrust to bind their specific proposals, nothing to mark their leadership.

Beginning with John Kennedy, and with the brief exception of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs, Democrats deserted the liberal faith — government as the prime instrument to tackle national problems — for a muddled pragmatism. It has been downhill from there.

Democrats started to look like technicians. They presented themselves as the party that could provide specific answers to real problems — the five-point plan for this and the seven-point program for that and the 16 things wrong with Reaganomics. Everybody went to sleep.

Most people do not vote for platforms but for presidents, for leaders and for general ideas. Leaders clear paths for specific solutions by creating majorities and knocking down obstacles. The most cogent programs for education or health or whatever falter unless embedded in a convincing political philosophy.

Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle and Franklin Roosevelt instinctively grasped that they must generate bow waves, not blueprints. Jimmy Carter was a brilliant detail man whose accomplishments suffered for lack of policy and purpose. Michael Dukakis sprang from a similar compass-less pragmatism.

Today, Democrats like Senators Bradley and Rockefeller convey tentativeness and self-doubt. Others, like Al Gore, Paul Tsongas and Richard Gephardt, come across as smart legislative mechanics, not as leaders. Tom Harkin is a strong liberal with an unformed personal image. Mario Cuomo has been a governor of great talk and little action.

Without the power of conviction and direction, Democratic presidential hopefuls have been unable to resist the demands of special-interest groups. Democratic majorities in Congress reinforce this impression of Democrats as special pleaders.

In the process, the parties somewhat reversed historic roles. Democrats, traditionally the party of movement and ideas, appeared to become advocates for entrenched interests. Republicans, traditional defenders of the status quo and suspicious of activism, emerged as the party of change and creativity.

Mr. Reagan campaigned on reducing the federal government's role in dealing with social problems. The voters, forgetful of government's triumphs and tired of Democratic protection of the poor and black, signed on. Conservatives still dominate debate with ideas such as using government to free up market forces for private solutions to public problems.

The success of these Republican ideas cannot be dismissed as merely the fruits of better television packaging. Political ideas have always required simple, if not simpleminded, presentation. Franklin Roosevelt found the right words when he told Depression-era Americans that they had "nothing to fear but fear itself," and that Washington could and would help them. Above all, his words were rooted in palpable conviction.

Democratic hopefuls would do well now to reflect on what they really believe. The American people will not place more faith in Democrats than Democrats place in themselves. Voters can smell self-doubt and muddle, and they can smell that no Democrat seems ready yet for prime time.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Spanish Objection

MADRID — *El Liberal*, the most influential journal in Spain, publishes a four-column leader protesting against the reciprocity treaty with the United States. It attacks the Spanish Government severely, saying that they were out-generaled by Messrs. Blaine and Foster, and that Cuba loses half a million dollars monthly. It asserts that a part of the treaty has not been made public, and quotes liberally in support of its position from articles which have appeared in the *Herald*.

1916: Italians Advance

PARIS — Following the capture of Gorizia and the rout of the Austrian army driven beyond the town, the Italians have scored another magnificent triumph by hurling back the enemy from the area extending from the south of Gorizia almost to the sea. The town of Rubbia and San Martino and the whole of the Doberdo plateau are in the possession of the Italians, and their cavalry has at places driven back the enemy's troops in disorder as far back as the Vippacco torrent.

1941: A Plan for Relief

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] The American government has begun to build a huge relief stock of foodstuffs to be rushed after the end of the war to Europe. China and other distressed areas of the world, it was learned today [Aug. 11]. The announcement released by the Department of Agriculture substantiated the statement made last Friday by Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who said that it was the plan of the government, "when the tide of barbarity shall be rolled back, to turn the full measure of its economic strength to bringing help, relief and sustenance to the tens of millions of families who are now hungry, cold, homeless, sick, separated or in prison by the ruthless act of a group of tyrants."

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1991

EUROBONDS

Bundesbank Rate Policy Key to European Prices

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As far as traders in the international market are concerned, only one day — Thursday — will matter this week. It is then that Bundesbank policy makers return from their summer break and decide whether an increase in interest rates is warranted. It is taken for granted that the 6½ percent discount rate, charged on loans from the central bank that are collateralized with short-term bills, will be raised.

But the question vexing financial markets is whether the central bank's new president, Helmut Schlesinger, will react to July's faster-than-expected pace of inflation — a 4½ percent annual rate — by also driving the cost of overnight money above the prevailing 9 percent and thereby push up all other market rates.

'Now is the time to buy bonds. A fundamental repricing is about to take place.'

Whatever the bank decides will have an impact on bond prices throughout Europe and on foreign exchange rates as well.

"No increase in money-market rates could push the dollar up 2 to 3 pfennig, to 1.75 Deutsche marks," forecast Christopher Potts, senior economist at Banque Indosuez in Paris.

Depending on the size, a rise in rates, he warned, could see the dollar test the low of of 1.6985 DM touched briefly last week, when the U.S. currency came under heavy pressure.

But Jim O'Neill, London-based economist for Swiss Bank Corp., said he expected no change in German money-market rates and a continued firming for the dollar.

"We've seen a bottom on the dollar for now," he said "It's time to be cautious about how weak the dollar can get." Mr. O'Neill questioned the reliability of recent U.S. data indicating continued economic weakness and cautioned that "just as the mood six weeks ago, when the dollar traded at a high of 1.84 DM, was excessively optimistic about the U.S. recovery, the market now may be overdoing it the other way.

"I'd say the dollar has bottomed, and we could move back to 1.80 DM before the dollar eases again."

Disappointment about the U.S. economic outlook and concern that the Federal Reserve Board would again lower interest rates — which last week were cut by a quarter of a percentage point — caused the sell-off. This drove the dollar down from the previous week's close of 1.7405 DM to the low of just below 1.70 DM.

BUT BY THE END of last week, the dollar was starting to recover, as traders who earlier had sold dollars on the expectation of a decline unwound these short positions and took their profits. The U.S. currency also was aided by purchases from portfolio managers who saw the low 1.70s as a cheap level to buy dollars once it became clear that the unit could not sustain a fall below 1.70 DM.

The dollar traded at a high Friday of 1.7310 DM and ended the week in New York at 1.7290 DM.

Looking a bit longer-term, George Magnus at S.G. Warburg & Co. in London said he saw further U.S. rate cuts next month reigniting the dollar's weakness.

At the same time, Mr. Potts said he anticipated the current weakness of the dollar could soon be replaced by renewed strength in the Deutsche mark.

"All the bad news about Germany is already in the market," he said. "The next big play in the foreign exchange market will be a reassessment of Germany over the next two to three months that will strengthen the mark."

But Jonathan Wilmot at Credit Suisse First Boston in London maintained that the currency market is not the arena to watch. "The dollar is going to move sideways — roughly in a range of 1.65-1.75 DM and 133-142 yen — for quite a while."

The most exciting markets, he said, were bonds. "Inflation everywhere is starting to buckle. Although the evidence of disinflation is slowest where the overheating was worst, it is no statistical quirk that inflation is falling."

He estimated inflation was heading toward 2 percent in Japan, 2½ percent in Australia and New Zealand, 3 percent in France, 3½ percent in the United States, and 4 percent in Britain.

With long-term interest rates in those countries more than double the expected inflation rate, it can only be a matter of time before interest rates tumble, he explained. "Now is the time to buy bonds," he said. "A fundamental repricing in bond markets is about to take place."

There is a broad consensus among analysts that tightening in short-term German interest rates would have a beneficial impact on the long-term bond market in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. First, because it would reassure investors that fighting inflation remains the prime goal, and also because it would

See EURO, Page 9

Kuwaitis To Begin Drilling New Wells

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — Kuwait will begin drilling new oil wells in September to replace those that stopped producing after being damaged by retreating Iraqi soldiers, industry sources in the emirate said on Sunday.

A senior Western source said by telephone that five drilling rigs had been assembled north of al-Ahmadi, the hub of Kuwait's oil industry, for the program.

"They have a very ambitious and meticulous redrilling strategy," the source said. "They will study each of the capped wells very carefully and analyze its past performance as well as the damage."

Sante Fe International, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corp., would do the drilling, he added.

A senior executive of Kuwait Oil Co. told reporters last week that fewer than half of an estimated 640 wells set ablaze by Iraqi soldiers in the final days of the Gulf war would be productive once they had been capped.

The number of burning or gushing wells capped since Iraqi forces were driven out of Kuwait nearly five months ago is 285.

The Kuwait-based sources said it was too early to say how many new wells needed to be drilled.

It was also too soon to speculate on damage to the emirate's crude reservoirs, which may have been permanently affected by water seeping into wells, they said.

"It will be years before we really know the extent of the damage — but at most we can say it may have knocked off five to 10 years of the reservoir's productive life," one source said.

Oil Minister Hamoud al-Raqba said last month the cost of putting out the oil-well fires would be $1 billion, while total damage to the emirate's oil industry, including lost production, could reach $75 billion.

U.S. Economic Rebound Seems Delayed

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The economic recovery in the United States that had been widely expected since late spring now seems much less certain, raising the likelihood that a strong rebound in hiring, wages and retail sales will not occur before the fall, at the earliest.

Many economists have reached that conclusion in recent days after confronting statistics and surveys that measure the economy's recent performance. Economic conditions have clearly improved since the spring, the data show, but the progress toward recovery seems to have temporarily halted.

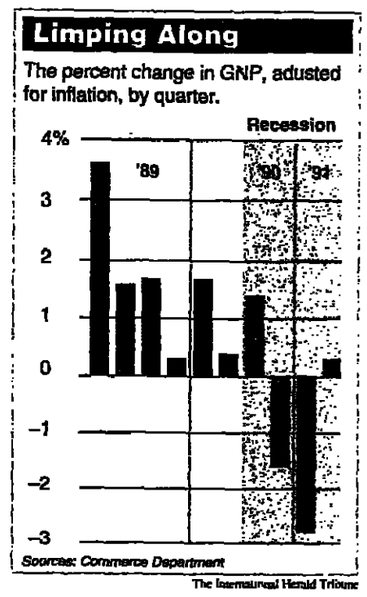
"We are going to live for a while in a situation in which it is hard to discern good times," said James P. Smith, senior economist at Rand Corp.

For Mr. Smith and others, the issue is not whether the United States is recovering from recession; it will, he said. "The real question is whether our incomes are going to grow at a faster rate than inflation," he said. "If not, or if the gain is only 1 percent a year, who wants to wait 20 years to feel better?"

The public is clearly uneasy about the direction of the economy, according to the University of Michigan's monthly surveys of consumer attitudes.

The surveys show Americans apprehensive about their lagging incomes, the banking crisis, the cutbacks in public services by states and municipalities, and the security of their jobs. All of those concerns are likely to be exacerbated if little new wealth is added to the economy in the next one or two years.

"It is not that people fear that the unemployment rate will rise more," said Richard T. Curtin, director of the University of Michigan surveys. "It is that they don't expect many people on layoff to be recalled or new jobs to open up."



The unemployment rate was 6.8 percent last month, compared with 5.4 percent in July 1990, the first month of the recession.

The U.S. administration and many forecasters had interpreted an upturn in industrial production and in the sale of cars, appliances and homes that began in May as a sign that a robust recovery might have begun.

Since July, sales of many items have tended to level off, and two events in the last two weeks suggest the recovery could be in trouble.

The first was a Labor Department report, released on Aug. 2, showing that 51,000 jobs had disappeared in July; it was the third time in four months that layoffs reduced the number of job holders.

Then, last Tuesday, the Federal Reserve Board lowered interest rates to stimulate borrowing and the economic activity that lending makes possible. The action was a tacit acknowledgment that the robust recovery Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, had been expecting in mid-July had not yet materialized.

In case anyone missed the point, the Fed released a survey of regional business conditions on Wednesday that characterized the recovery as slow and unevenly distributed across the nation.

The task of reawakening the economy is more difficult than usual, many economists said, because this ninth recovery from recession since World War II has some unprecedented aspects.

Numerous bank failures, cutbacks in credit and the collapse of commercial building construction — unknown since the Depression — are dragging down the nation in ways economists say they cannot easily quantify.

Employment trends are also a puzzle for Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The unemployment rate is not rising because so few people are entering the labor force to seek jobs, she noted.

The smaller number of young people now coming of working age in the post-baby boom generation is only part of the explanation. For some reason — perhaps the recession itself or the stagnant wage growth of recent years — the percentage of American women entering the labor force has stopped rising and teenagers are dropping out. Among 16- to 19-year-olds, only 50 percent are holding or seeking jobs, the

See GROWTH, Page 9

Polish Fraud Estimated at $130 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — The alleged fraud that has led to the removal of the top central bankers in Poland involved at least $130 million, an official was quoted as saying.

An official from the Banking Supervisory Board was quoted Saturday in the Warsaw daily *Zycie Warszawy* as saying Art-B, a private holding company said to control thousands of companies in Poland, illegally earned at least 1.5 trillion zlotys ($135 million) in complex banking operations facilitated mainly by top executives of PKO BP, a state-owned institution that is Poland's biggest savings bank.

Other newspapers quoted figures of up to $300 million.

Art-B and other private companies allegedly exploited loopholes in the banking system to transfer sums between accounts, earning interest in several places at once.

The scandal surrounding Art-B has led to the suspension of Grzegorz Wojtowicz, president of the National Bank of Poland. Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, speaker of the Sejm, the lower house of Parliament, suspended Mr. Wojtowicz pending a vote on his dismissal. The top central banker was removed for "lack of supervision."

Mr. Wojtowicz's first deputy, Wojciech Prokop, has been arrested, along with a vice president of PKO BP and five other financiers. They are accused of mismanaging state funds.

Mr. Prokop was PKO BP's first deputy president until February. Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki on Friday dismissed Mr. Prokop from his central bank post.

The prosecutor's office has been investigating the central bank and PKO BP since June 18 for alleged corruption and the issuing of unsecured credit guarantees and checks.

The guarantees were mainly awarded to Art-B, whose two owners fled to Israel in July, and subsequently sold the company to a private Polish bank. The owners, Bogusław Bagsik and Andrzej Gasiorowski, created Art-B in May 1989 with a capital of 100,000 zlotys (worth about $20 at the time).

By the end of 1990, Art-B's capital had increased to 120 billion zlotys. *(Reuters, NYT)*

H.K. Sets Probe of Bank Run

Officials Suspect Conspiracy in Wave of Rumors

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government has launched a criminal investigation to unearth a conspiracy officials believe is responsible for rumors that have led to runs on two large foreign-owned banks in recent days.

Officials earlier said they had little evidence of a conspiracy, but on Saturday, Sir David Ford, the colony's acting governor, announced that he had asked the Royal Hong Kong Police to join the Independent Commission Against Corruption in finding those behind the alleged campaign.

"We do not know who is doing it or why, but we intend to get to the root of it and bring whoever is responsible to book," Mr. Ford said.

Depositors crowded local branches of Citibank, and later Standard Chartered Bank, last week.

Meanwhile, the colony's two largest banks — Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and the Bank of China — took the unprecedented step of releasing a joint statement in an effort to calm Hong Kong's worried depositors.

The two banks, which together hold two-thirds of the colony's total deposits, declared that "the current wave of rumors circulating about certain banks in Hong Kong is demonstrably without foundation" and pledged to continue "to assist them with their cash requirements."

Hong Kong depositors have been jittery about foreign-owned banks since the government moved to liquidate the local subsidiary of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International last month.

Officials had first assured depositors that Bank of Credit & Commerce Hong Kong, which was incorporated and regulated locally, was "sound and viable."

But two days later the government ordered the bank closed and has since refused to provide prospective buyers with a guarantee against unforeseen liabilities.

Runs on two small banks quickly followed, sparked by worries that their owners, like those of BCCI, were from the Middle East. Then last Wednesday, depositors began lining up at local branches of Citibank after a newspaper reported the comments of a U.S. Congressman who called the bank "technically insolvent."

Citibank strongly refuted the claim, and using deft public relations succeeded in staunching the run in less than 48 hours. But even as the lines grew shorter at Citibank, depositors began flocking to branches of Standard Chartered Bank, a pillar of the local establishment and one of two banks that is authorized to issue Hong Kong banknotes.

See RUMORS, Page 9

Alcoa Trims 2 Management Tiers to Aid Profits

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alcoa, the world's largest aluminum producer, said it was broadly reorganizing itself for the second time in five years as part of a battle against the industry's problems of low prices.

The changes at Aluminum Co. of America will eliminate two layers of management and give more autonomy to the company's 25 worldwide business units, covering everything from smelting to bottle-cap production.

Paul H. O'Neill, 55, Alcoa's chief executive, said his goal was to fashion a leaner, more productive and energetic concern that could make money even in a recession.

On Friday, Mr. O'Neill said the plans would "change the flow of power from the traditional path in corporations." The idea, he added, was to give leaders of the company's business units responsibility for their operations.

The company said it was responding to the increasing competition in the aluminum industry, in which slashing operating costs had become even more of an obsession in the recent years of deep price cutting by rivals such as Reynolds Metals Co. and Alcan Aluminum Ltd.

Alcoa said the positions of president and group vice president had been eliminated. Instead, there will be three executive vice presidents whose role will be to advise the heads of the 25 business units. The company said that no layoffs were planned as part of the reorganization.

Alcoa previously had three operating groups: metals and chemicals; aerospace and industrial products, and packaging systems, all headed by group vice presidents who reported to the president, C. Fred Fetterolf.

Mr. Fetterolf, 63, retired last week in what he characterized as a disagreement with Mr. O'Neill over "business principles." Neither he nor the company would elaborate.

These are difficult times for the aluminum industry. Demand has fallen, particularly in the important automotive and construction industries.

In the more robust days of the last few years — aluminum prices reached a peak of $1.65 a pound (454 grams) in 1988 and were as high as 93 cents in September — earnings had been strong. But prices for the first half of this year have fallen, to about 68 cents a pound in the first quarter and to around 60 cents in the second. This has eroded the profitability of the major aluminum producers.

Mr. O'Neill has sought to refashion Alcoa's strategy since 1987, when the company's board ousted his predecessor, Charles A. Parry, and brought him to Pittsburgh from International Paper Co., where he was president.

Mr. O'Neill dropped the company's diversification into such high-technology areas as advanced composite materials and ceramics, which were pursued by Reynolds.

He has also linked the compensation of employees and dividends to company profits. Workers in aluminum operations split up to 17 percent of any return on assets above 6 percent. At the same time, increases in compensation for senior managers are tied to performance goals, including such nonfinancial areas as energy conservation and safety.

"We have seen a positive change in the years Mr. O'Neill has been here," said an official of the Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers Union. "There is the feeling that he is listening and is open to new ideas." The union official asked not to be identified.

While observers disagreed on the effects of the changes, Peter Anker, a metals analyst with First Boston Corp., gave high marks to the plan.

"It is an indication of a desire to do something to make the company more responsive to customers," he said. "We're seeing more of that these days in American industrial enterprises: trying to get companies back to providing service to customers."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 9

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.F.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Pesetas
Amsterdam	1.9465	3.391	1.1275	0.3314	0.1585 *		5.672 *	1.3863	1.427 *	1.697	1.89 *
Brussels	35.21	61.31	20.403	6.055	2.751 *	18.1765	——	25.105	0.1651	30.87	33.90 *
Frankfurt	1.7118	2.977	——	0.2969	0.1336 *	0.887	4.854 *	1.1417	1.243 *	1.4972	1.576 *
London (a)	1.698	——	2.9234	0.9489	0.1189.50	3.3018	48.325	2.5665	291.52	1.9456	169.28
Madrid	167.654	183.399	42.644	18.61	8.361 *	55.566	1.8404	71.531	79.872 *	93.89	——
Milan	1,287.85	2,192.88	749.70	220.98	——	664.59	34.366	855.69	9.454	1,122.65	11,962
New York (b)	——	1.6938 e	1.729	0.5082	1,205.69	1.9488	33.695	1.5145	130.57	1.3469	108.30
Paris	5.849	9.9615	3.4026	——	0.4542 *	3.9579	0.1652	3.8851	4.3942 *	5.36	5.4225*
Tokyo	1,362.9	2,321.49	791.01	232.35	0.1067	770.46	3.8657	90.68	——	1,181.87	1,259.0
Toronto	1.1488	1.9432	0.6664	0.1959	0.0846 *	0.6586	3.226 *	0.7571	0.8392 *	——	1.061 *
Zurich	1.5125	2.5676	0.8789	0.2579	0.1111 *	0.7781	4.2554 *	——	1.1105 *	1.3192	1.4012*
1 ECU	1.7128	2.8704	2.8498	0.7247	1,326.69	2.3109	40.333	1.2951	149.515	1.3674	138.404
1 SDR	1.3403	0.7894	1.3196	0.863	1,231.34	2.6048	47.6162	2.0247	102.899	1.5497	144.723

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	991.50	Greek drac.	189.25	Mex. peso	3038.01	S. Afr. rand	2.85
Austral. $	1.2755	Hong Kong $	7.7419	N. Zealand $	1.7544	Soviet ruble*	0.5959
Austr. schil.	12.06	Indian rupee	25.575	Norw. krone	6.7225	Swed. krona	6.249
Brazil cruz.	359.28	Indo. rupiah	1955.03	Pak. peso	27.24	Taiwan $	26.74
Chinese yuan*	5.3471	Irish £	0.4421	Port. escudo	148.39	Thai baht	25.69
Danish krone	6.695	Israeli shek.	2.335	Saudi riyal	3.75	Turkish lira	4398.06
Egypt. pound	3.2977	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2916	Sing. $	1.72	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.1575	Malay. ring.	2.7465	S. Kor. won	728.90	Venez. bolív.	59.28

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7053	1.6994	1.6851	Canadian dollar	1.1490	1.1578	1.1544
Deutsche mark	1.7191	1.7217	1.7298	Japanese yen	136.20	136.51	136.67
Swiss franc	1.5041	1.4962	1.5097				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto). IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Aug. 9	Aug. 2	Chge
DJ Indus.	2,966.29	3,006.26	—1.33 %
DJ Util.	203.18	202.78	+ 0.20 %
DJ Trans.	1,215.09	1,223.20	—0.66 %
S & P 100	367.44	369.21	—0.48 %
S & P 500	387.12	387.58	—0.02 %
S & P Ind	461.09	461.66	—0.12 %
NYSE Co	212.17	212.03	+ 0.06 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,570.00	2,601.70	—1.22 %
FT 30	2,005.50	2,013.80	—0.41 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,435.	24,020.	—2.47 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,632.21	1,615.36	+ 1.04 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	4,024.01	4,059.40	—0.87 %
World			
MSCIP	507.40	506.30	+ 0.22 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Aug. 9	Aug. 2
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5 9/16	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	5½	5½
Call money	7 15/32	7½
3-month interbank	7 9/32	N.Q.
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	9.00	9.00
3-month interbank	9.30	9.20
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	11¼	10⅝
3-month interbank	10 13/16	11.00
Gold	Aug. 9	Aug. 2 Chge
London p.m. fix $	358.20	357.80 + 0.11 %

Sony's Flashier Side Is Building Rivalries

By Eben Shapiro
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last month, Ron Sommer, the executive responsible for Sony Corp.'s consumer-electronics business in the United States, was irritated by a report in the morning paper.

His colleague, Michael P. Schulhof, the head of the company's music and film businesses in New York, had told a reporter that Sony planned to make a digital tape recorder based on technology developed by its rival, Philips NV of the Netherlands.

Such product decisions are the province of the hardware group, which is based in Park Ridge, New Jersey. And Mr. Sommer said recently that Sony has still not decided on such an introduction.

"Maybe we both would have preferred that he hadn't made that comment," Mr. Sommer said.

Mr. Schulhof, one of three non-Japanese on Sony's board, said he was commenting as a top Sony officer rather than as its ranking "software" executive.

Yet it is not the first time people in hardware have felt upstaged by the music and film group, which is seen as the linchpin for Sony's growth as the electronics business matures.

Ill will and jealous rivalries have been building between Sony's mainstay electronics group and its less profitable but flashier new sisters since Sony acquired the movie and record businesses in the late 1980s.

"The software side has made a number of announcements that have caused a lot of concern on the hardware side," said David Lachenbruch, editorial director of Television Digest, a newsletter in New York, and a long-time chronicler of Sony. "My gut feeling is that there is a lot of disagreement and even rancor. It is very uncustomary for Sony, which has always had its act together."

Tension between corporate groups can be healthy, even desirable. But at Sony, it threatens to undermine the synergies that caused the company to link the related businesses in the first place.

Like a host of media companies from Time Warner Inc. to Paramount Communications Inc., Sony spent billions of dollars in the late 1980s on the belief that one plus one would add up to three.

Convinced of the benefits of producing film, video and music software and the hardware — from VCRs to stereos — to play it on, Sony paid $2 billion for CBS Records Inc. in 1988 and bought Columbia Pictures Entertainment Inc. the next year for $3.4 billion, plus the assumption of $1.5 billion in debt.

Now, to keep from being eaten alive by its debt, Sony needs double-digit annual growth from its movie business, renamed Sony Pictures Entertainment last week.

In fact, it is said to be planning to raise up to $3 billion in the United States and Japanese stock markets to pay down debt and finance entertainment operation.

"Both wheels on the cart have to move at the same pace for synergy to work," said Darrel E. Whitten, an analyst with Prudential Securities in Tokyo. "If one of the wheels develops a flat, you have your worst nightmare."

Do-It-Yourself Chips Cut Design Time

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, California — Computer-chip manufacturing may conjure up visions of huge sterilized factories with workers toiling in white bunny suits. But a growing number of engineers in the United States are now making integrated circuits on their own desks.

The do-it-yourself chips are known as field programmable logic devices, and they are proving to be important time savers for engineers designing computers, telephone-switchboard systems, medical devices and other equipment.

Instead of waiting for a chip to come back from a factory, which can take weeks, engineers can produce chips in their offices or laboratories in a few minutes and try them out. If the chips do not work, the design can quickly be changed.

Field programmable chips have become perhaps the hottest products in the semiconductor business. The two San Jose companies that lead the business — Xilinx Inc. and Altera Corp. — have grown right through the recession that is hurting most other chip makers.

"Our problem is we can't ship enough," said Rodney Smith, the chairman and chief executive of Altera. Xilinx and Altera will each cross the $100 million sales mark this year, and their stock prices are near all-time highs. Actel Corp., a privately held concern in Sunnyvale, California, with 1990 revenue estimated at $20 million, is generally considered the No. 3 player.

But competition is heating up. Motorola Inc., the largest American semiconductor company, announced last month that it planned to enter the business. Toshiba Corp. and other Japanese competitors are expected to enter what has been an American preserve.

Several new Silicon Valley companies are also taking aim at the market. They include Quicklogic Corp. of Santa Clara, whose founders invented an early type of programmable chip, and Concurrent Logic Inc. of Sunnyvale.

But entering the market might not be easy for everyone. Patents could keep out some companies. And some industry executives say the arena is already overcrowded. One vendor of programmable logic devices, International CMOS Technology Inc., recently filed for bankruptcy protection, while Plus Logic laid off half its employees and replaced its top management.

Programmable logic devices have been around since the 1970s. Among the pioneers in the field was Monolithic Memories Inc., now part of Advanced Micro Devices Inc., which remains a supplier. But devices sold by Xilinx, Altera and others can make more complex circuits than the early products.

Dataquest, a San Jose market-research company, estimated sales of all programmable logic devices will grow from the $828 million of 1990 to $2.2 billion in 1995. Most of the growth will be in the most complex devices, sales of which will grow from $270 million in 1990 to about $1.8 billion in 1995, a compound annual growth rate of close to 50 percent.

To produce a homemade chip, an engineer designs the circuit on a personal computer or engineering work station, usually using commercially available design programs. In most systems, a blank chip is then inserted into a small box connected to the computer or work station, which programs the chip in a minute or two.

Companies that design electronic products like to make customized chips because it allows them to differentiate their products from those of their competitors. Until the advent of the field programmable chips, companies wanting a customized chip used application-specific integrated circuits. These ASICs are customized at a factory.

The ASIC provider works with the customer to design the chips, which it then manufactures. But designing an ASIC can cost $25,000, and getting the chips back from the factory can take six weeks. If the chip has a mistake, getting a new one will take another six weeks.

Desktop foundries are far quicker and cheaper for producing small numbers of chips. But just as a printing press produces better output than a laser printer, an ASIC factory can produce more sophisticated chips than a desktop foundry and the chips operate faster.

For large volumes of chips — more than 10,000 — it is cheaper to use a factory. For that reason, some companies use field programmable chips only to produce prototypes and then use factory-produced chips in the final product.

Some field programmable chips can be changed after they are inside the finished product. That allows electronic equipment to alter its own circuitry to suit a given task.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Aug. 9

Canadian Dollars

Short Term

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	100¾	10.38	+113
A K Z O	11	91	99¼	11.87	+331
Asik-Coer	10⅜	91	99½	11.47	+291
Austri Control	10⅜	92	100	10.27	+113
Austri Sparkas	9⅞	92	99¼	10.52	+159
Austria	10	91	99¾	11.89	+333
Avco Fin Serv	11⅜	92	101½	9.92	+79
Avco Fin Serv	10¼	92	99	11.19	+229
B N P	10⅜	91	99¼	11.52	+296
B N P	11⅛	92	100⅞	9.20	+46
Bayernhyp Fin	10⅜	92	99¼	10.33	+104
Bell Canada En	10	92	100⅛	9.41	+57
Berliner Bk	10¼	91	99⅝	11.04	+248
Bhf-Bk Fin	10⅞	92	100	10.11	+109
Bk Montr Reall	10¼	92	100	10.38	+118
Bk Montreal	10¼	91	99¾	14.81	+627
Bk Tokyo	10⅜	92	100¼	9.70	+94
Bc Intl Lux	11	92	98¾	11.46	+245
Bq Paribas	10¼	91	99½	12.53	+397
Brit Columb	12¼	91	100⅝	10.05	+145
C B A	9⅞	92	99¼	10.61	+192
C C J Quebec	10	91	99⅞	11.10	+254
C E P M E	10	91	99⅞	11.21	+265
C I B C	11⅛	91	100⅛	10.10	+147
C I B C	9	92	97¾	12.25	+339
C I B C (Sing)	10⅜	91	99⅝	11.79	+323
Canada Trust	9¼	92	99	11.44	+276
Cera Invest	10⅝	91	99½	11.84	+328
Chrysler	12⅛	92	94	20.48	1164
Cie Bancaire	12	92	100	11.34	+255
Commerzbank	10	91	99½	20.17	1163
Commerzbank	9¾	92	99¼	10.42	+161
Commerzbank	10¼	92	100	9.91	+74
Council Europe	11¼	92	102¼	9.28	+23
Creditanst	9⅞	91	99¼	12.04	+348
Cregem Fin	17	92	85¾	13.91	-563
Dai-Ichi Kb	9½	92	97¼	11.95	+305
Denmark	9⅝	92	99	10.69	+116
Deut Bk	9¾	92	98¼	11.31	+242
Deut Giro-Dkb	10⅝	92	99	11.05	+206

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Asfinag	10⅜	01	97¾	10.55	+36
Austri Control	9¾	93	99	10.39	+95
Austri Control	10	94	100¼	9.87	+36
Austri Control	11¾	95	105.050	10.15	+55
Austri Control	9	97	93	10.70	+90
Austri Control	10¼	99	99⅞	10.27	+31
Austri Post	10¼	01	101¼	10.55	+56
B C Province	9¼	96	94½	10.77	+107
B F C E	10	94	99	10.40	+88
Bergen City	9¾	93	96⅛	12.06	+262
Bergen City	8⅝	94	92¼	12.15	+260
Brit Columb	9¼	92	99⅝	9.68	+24
Brit Columb	12	93	103	10.41	+94
Brit Columb	18	96	99.050	10.24	+53
Brit Columb	9⅝	01	91	10.90	+91
Brit Columb	10⅜	01	101⅛	10.53	+55
C N T	9¾	94	98	10.43	+95
Canada	n.a.	01	36¼	10.86	+87
Cr Local	11½	93	102⅜	9.91	+44
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	42¼	10.55	+58
E C S C	10	95	96⅞	10.47	+86
E D C	9¾	93	99¾	9.86	+41
E D C	n.a.	96	63	10.75	+108
E D F	10⅜	95	99	10.47	+89
E D F	9⅝	99	96⅞	10.35	+38
E I B	12	95	104½	10.47	+87
E I B	9	93	93½	10.63	+65
E I B	9	96	94¼	10.56	+85
E I B	10⅜	98	97	10.76	+86
E I B	10⅜	99	99½	10.30	+23
E I B	11¼	01	104⅜	10.49	+50

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
C N C A	12⅜	93	104⅛	10.10	+46
C N C A	10⅜	96	100⅜	10.40	+66
Con Trustco	10⅜	93	98¼	11.23	+179
Cie Bancaire	10⅜	94	99½	10.32	+80
Cr Local	10⅜	95	97	11.11	+154
Cr Lyonnais	13⅜	93	104½	10.72	+128
Cr Lyonnais	10⅜	96	99⅝	10.38	+66
Creditanst	10¼	93	98	11.25	+178
Creditanst	10⅝	94	96¾	11.61	+288
D G Intl	9½	93	96¼	12.09	+265
Deut Bk	9⅝	93	98¾	10.55	+111
Deut Bk	9¾	94	97½	10.69	+122
Deut Bk	9	94	96¼	10.68	+119
Deut Bk Fin	10¼	99	97⅞	10.25	+28
Deut Bk Fin	10⅜	01	99½	10.31	+33
Dresdner Fin	9⅝	93	97¼	11.26	+182
Gen Tstco	10¼	93	97¾	11.27	+230
Genfinance	10⅜	93	97¾	11.51	+204
Genoss Zentrbk	9⅝	93	98¾	10.72	+128
Indust Kred Bk	9	93	95½	11.80	+151
Interfin Cred	11½	94	101⅛	10.88	+138
K F W Intl Fin	11⅜	95	104⅝	10.26	+65
Kfw Intl Fin	10	01	96⅜	10.51	+52
L T C B	11⅛	94	100½	10.85	+135
Lb Schles-Hols	10⅜	93	99	11.28	+182
Lb Schles-Hols	10⅜	94	98¾	11.19	+175
Montreal Tstco	10⅜	93	98¾	11.20	+172
Montreal Tstco	11	93	99¾	11.09	+162

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Olymp & York	11	93	91¼	15.90	+443
Parbel Fin	n.a.	93	79	10.85	+137
Procter & Gamb	10⅜	01	101½	10.42	+62
Prudent Fund	10	96	99⅛	10.22	+53
Sears	10	93	96¼	12.06	+260
Sears Canada	9¼	97	87¾	12.41	+262
Shell Canada	11	94	102¾	10.02	+51
Shell Canada	10⅜	94	101½	10.02	+58
Shell Canada	11⅝	95	104⅛	10.32	+70
Telesat Canada	10⅜	93	98¼	11.40	+212
Telesat Canada	10½	94	97¼	11.65	+214
Tokyo El P	10⅜	96	101½	10.21	+43
Tokyo El P	10⅜	01	99⅜	10.55	+56
Toyota Credit	10⅜	94	101½	9.78	+25
Toyota Credit	10⅜	96	100⅜	10.22	+48
Toyota Mot Cr	10⅜	94	101¼	9.60	+17
Toyota Mot Cr	11⅜	95	105¼	10.22	+61
Transalta	13¼	94	102½	7.47	-177
Tritec Corp	11⅜	95	99⅛	11.91	+236
V W Intl Fin	10⅜	95	99¼	10.18	+68
Xerox Canada	9¾	97	88	12.43	+202

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	
A B B	8⅜	94	96¾	9.96	+15
A K Z O	7⅜	97	89¾	10.79	+73
Abb Fin	9¼	94	99⅛	9.47	-35
Abb Fin Inc	10⅜	92	100¼	9.93	-8
Abbey Natl	9	92	98¾	10.30	+24
Abbey Natl	10⅜	96	100¼	10.04	+32
Aegon	7⅜	93	97	10.30	+14
Aegon	7⅜	97	91⅛	11.05	+99
Aegon	7⅜	98	87½	10.14	+42
Afric D Bk 'B'	10⅜	01	99¾	10.48	+42
Abn	9⅝	93	99	10.24	+18
All Nippon Air	9	92	95½	11.59	+74
Andelsbanken	9¼	92	98¾	10.47	+43
Anz Bk Gp	9⅜	92	98¾	10.42	+36
Anz Bk Gp	8	93	96	10.39	+30
Asfinag	10⅜	95	101⅛	9.95	+22
Asik-Coer	11⅜	92	97⅞	10.50	+44
Austri Control	10⅜	93	104.050	9.34	
Austri Control	10⅜	92	100	10.14	+13
Austri Control	7⅜	93	95¾	10.12	+22
Austri Control	8⅜	94	98⅜	9.35	-47
Austri Control	9½	94	98⅛	9.93	+13
Austria	7⅜	93	96	10.11	+15
Austria	8⅜	93	98	10.08	+16
Austria	10⅜	93	100¼	10.05	+6
Austria	7⅜	94	95	9.72	-13
Austria	9⅝	94	97¾	9.94	+14
B F C E	9	99	97¾	9.20	

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld
Cradiop O/S	9⅜	96	97½	9.49	-22
Creditanst	7⅜	93	95½	9.98	+10
Creditanst	8⅜	94	97¼	9.86	+6
Cregem Fin	10⅜	93	100⅝	9.52	-46
Dai-Ichi Kb	7⅜	97	91½	9.95	+29
Denmark	7¼	92	97¼	10.26	+29
Denmark	7¼	92	98¾	10.13	+7
Denmark	7¼	93	95½	10.10	+17
Denmark	7⅜	94	96¼	10.04	+17
Denmark	7⅜	94	97¼	10.13	+26
Denmark	8⅜	94	96⅜	10.11	+27
Denmark	7⅜	96	91½	9.96	+26
Denmark Mlo	n.a.	96	63⅜	10.03	+33
Denmark Mlo	7⅜	97	91	9.93	+27
Deut Bk Fin	7⅜	93	96½	10.13	+14
Deut Bk Fin	8⅜	94	96⅜	9.93	+10
Deut Bk Fin	10⅜	95	102	9.63	-9
Dresdner Fin	9⅜	93	98	10.14	+26
Dresdner Fin	10⅜	95	100⅛	9.89	+16
Dsl Bank	8⅝	94	96⅞	10.07	+24
Dupont	9	92	98½	10.10	+8
E C S C	8	97	98	9.35	
E C S C	6	94	149	10.06	+20
E C S C	11¼	94	100¾	10.76	+81
E C S C	8⅜	95	96½	9.46	-6
E C S C	10	95	96⅞	10.14	+35
E C S C	7⅜	96	94¼	9.18	-33
E C S C Tr B	11¼	94	102½	2.08	-806

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld
Honda Intl Fin	7⅜	93	94	10.93	+106
I A D B	10	92	99¾	10.10	+14
I B M Intl Fin	8⅜	92	98⅝	9.80	-16
I B M Intl Fin	8⅛	93	97⅛	10.11	+33
I B M Intl Fin	9	94	97	9.39	-44
I B M Intl Fin	9⅛	94	97¾	9.94	+14
I B M Intl Fin	9⅛	94	100	9.38	-45
I B M Intl Fin	9⅜	94	101⅛	9.27	-51
I F C	6⅜	95	88⅞	9.99	+28
Iceland	6⅜	96	87⅛	10.31	+61
Imatran Voima	9	96	97⅛	9.69	-2
Intl Bk Intl	7⅜	92	97¼	10.40	+34
Intl Bk Intl	10⅜	93	100¼	10.06	+19
Ind Bk Finland	9	95	98¼	9.99	+26
Ind Bk Jap	7⅜	94	94¼	10.27	+40
Ind Bk Jap Fin	8⅜	93	96¼	10.33	+33
Ind Bk Jap Fin	11⅛	93	101¼	10.47	+43
Indust Kred Bk	8⅜	94	97¾	10.22	+27
Interfin Cred	7⅜	91	99½	9.44	-42
Interfin Cred	10⅜	91	97¾	10.14	+6
Interfin Cred	8⅝	94	96½	10.07	+21
Interfin Cred	10⅛	95	101⅝	9.85	+14
Ireland	11⅜	93	102⅜	10.14	+25
Ireland	10⅜	94	102	10.09	+28
Ireland	8⅝	95	96¼	10.00	+28
Ireland	10⅜	95	100⅛	10.03	+24
Ireland	7⅜	96	89¾	10.06	+36
Ireland	8	99	90½	9.82	+27

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld
World Bk	7½	93	95	10.87	+19
World Bk	8⅝	93	98	9.72	-17
World Bk	11	93	102	8.56	-102
World Bk	7⅛	94	94¾	9.63	-30
World Bk	9	94	98	9.72	-8
World Bk	8⅛	95	96½	9.53	-17
World Bk	9⅜	95	98⅝	9.84	+10
World Bk	9½	95	98¾	9.91	+12
World Bk	10⅜	95	102½	9.55	-19
World Bk	7¼	97	93½	9.22	-34
World Bk	6⅜	01	83¼	9.58	+3
World Bk 'B'	10⅜	94	101½	4.52	-554

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	10½	99	96	11.28	+67
Abbey Natl	11⅜	95	99½	11.75	+123
Abbey Natl	13⅜	95	105⅝	11.25	+73
Alliance	11⅜	94	99⅝	11.41	+95
Alliance	11¼	96	99⅜	11.39	+88
Alliance	14¼	95	107½	11.41	+109
Amp (Uk) Plc	12	15	104⅜	12.12	+203
Anglian Wat	12	14	100⅝	11.64	+155
Asda-Mfi	10⅜	10	87⅞	12.67	+257
Asda-Mfi	9⅞	02	82¾	12.63	+254
Asfinag	12	95	103⅞	10.79	+28
Asian Dev Bk	9½	97	94½	10.80	+27
Ass Brit Ports	10⅜	15	88.062	12.43	+234
Austri Control	12	92	100	11.57	+71
Austria	10⅜	99	98½	10.65	+4
Austria	9	93	95¾	11.73	+88

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
S E K	10⅜	96	98	10.92	+41
S E K	12	94	102⅜	11.00	+34
S E K	9⅝	93	96½	11.83	+98
Sainsburys	10⅜	93	98⅛	11.55	+70
Sainsburys	12⅝	95	104⅛	11.13	+61
Sweden	11⅜	95	101⅜	10.77	+25
Sweden	9⅝	93	98⅝	11.62	+77
Sweden	8⅝	96	92⅛	10.82	+31
Sweden	9½	97	94⅞	10.79	+28
Trafalgar Hse	10⅜	06	83⅜	13.19	+310
Trafalgar Hse	10⅜	14	83½	13.18	+309
Unilever	12⅜	94	103	10.71	+5
Wellcome	9⅜	06	84⅝	11.99	+190
Woolwich	10⅜	93	97¼	12.26	+139
World Bk	10⅜	94	98⅜	10.98	+32
World Bk	10⅜	99	98⅜	10.47	+6
World Bk	10	99	96⅜	10.70	+9
World Bk	11⅜	95	101⅜	10.75	+22
World Bk	11⅜	01	100½	11.00	+48
World Bk	12	95	104⅜	10.63	+11
World Bk	9¼	07	87⅜	10.99	+90

Yen Straights

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	6	96	94	7.58	+62
Abbey Natl	5⅜	93	96½	7.17	+18
Abbey Natl	6⅜	93	97⅜	7.93	+91
Abbey Natl	5⅜	94	96	7.56	+57
Abbey Natl Tre	7⅜	96	99	7.73	+72
African Dev Bk	5⅜	92	98	7.22	+18

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Eurofima	4⅜	94	98⅜	7.31	+32
Eurofima	5	95	93	7.22	+25
Exportfin	8	92	100⅜	7.52	+48
Exportfin	5	95	93	7.81	+61
Exportfin	n.a.	93	75	7.20	+32
F N M A	8⅜	92	99	8.48	+118
Fin Exp Cr	7	93	98	12.30	+434
Fin Exp Cr	4⅜	92	97½	7.97	+78
Finland	6⅜	96	96⅜	6.99	+1
Finland	5¼	96	97¼	7.28	+32
Ford Motor Cr	4⅜	92	97	8.49	+134
Ford Motor Cr	5⅜	92	98	8.48	+139
Gen Ele Cap	5	92	100⅛	7.86	+51
Gen Ele Co	5⅜	93	93	7.73	+13
Girozentr	9	92	97½	7.97	+96
GMAC	5⅜	91	94	12.64	+811
GMAC	n.a.	92	84	8.72	+108
Gle Fin	5½	94	93¼	7.82	+85
Halifax	5¼	92	95	7.44	+60
Halifax	5	93	95	7.63	+64
Halifax	6	94	95½	7.37	+59

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Fixed-Coupons						
Bayer USA	$150	1996	8¼	101.475	100.25	Reoffered at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Crédit Lyonnais	$250	1998	8¾	102.20	100.60	Reoffered at 100.70. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to $550 million. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Crédit Lyonnais Euro-Securities.)
Westdeutsche Landesbank	DM 100	1993	14½	100	—	Redemption at maturity may be at par or linked to the performance of the DAX stock index. Fees not disclosed. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
KFW Int'l Finance	£150	2001	10⅝	101.57	99.80	Reoffered at 99.92. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
3i Group	£100	1996	11¼	101.505	99.95	Reoffered at 99.98. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Compagnie Bancaire	FF 1,400	1996	9¾	101.495	99.75	Reoffered at 99.92. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (BNP Capital Markets.)
General Motors	ECU 150	1994	10	101.325	100.10	Reoffered at 100.20. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Volvo Group Finance Europe	ECU 75	1993	10⅛	101⅝	100.55	Reoffered at 100.6875. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Sumitomo Finance Int'l.)
Kawasaki Steel	Y 30,000	1999	7¼	101.70	—	Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Kawasaki Steel	Y 30,000	2000	7¼	101¾	—	Reoffered at 100.15. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
Crown Resources	$15	2001	open	100	—	Semiannually. Coupon indicated at 5½ to 6%. Callable at par in 1996. Convertible at an expected 6 to 10% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Aug. 12. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Daicel Chemical Industries	$200	1995	4⅝	100	100.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 13. (Nomura Int'l.)
Furukawa	$100	1995	4⅝	100	100.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 15. (Nomura Int'l.)
Japan Storage Battery	$100	1995	4⅝	100	100.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 15. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Kawasaki Heavy Industries	$360	1995	4⅝	100	100.25	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 13. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Kumagai Gumi	$360	1995	4¾	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 709 yen per share and at 138.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Kurita Water Industries	$100	1995	4⅝	100	100.40	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 13. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Nippon Stainless Steel	$100	1995	4⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 892 yen per share and at 138.25 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Senko	$100	1995	4⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 805 yen per share and at 137.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Shimadzu	$150	1995	4⅝	100	100.13	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Aug. 13. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Topy Industries	$100	1995	4⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 517 yen per share and at 137.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Daito Seiki	DM 40	1995	5⅝	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 3,485 yen per share and at 80.36 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Toyo Linoleum	DM 80	1995	5⅝	100	99.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 904 yen per share and at 79.81 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Bank Deutschland.)

China to Back Bankruptcies

Ailing State Firms Seen as Threat to Market Mechanism

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — The Chinese government will begin to support closures of debt-ridden state companies amid warnings by economists that market mechanisms will fail unless bankruptcies are allowed to take place, an official report indicated Sunday.

"Some industrial cities" were preparing to close "debt-ridden factories," the official China Daily quoted sources close to the State Council, or cabinet, as saying.

"The government has shown some determination to shut down or stop loss-making factories from production or switch them to producing other items that are in short supply," the English-language newspaper said.

"This is sending a signal that debt-ridden factories may face closures in court at long last," it said.

The newspaper said 200,000 state enterprises, 40 percent of the total, were running losses, up an "alarming" five percentage points from last year. China's first bankruptcy law took effect in November 1988, but no state company has yet been shut down.

"After almost a one-year silence on the topic of bankruptcy, some economists last week raised the issue again, urging the government to 'start closure experiments' . . . as soon as possible," the China Daily said.

"Though admitting it is a rather sensitive issue that must be approached cautiously in a socialist country, the economists say something must be done to improve the country's economic efficiency," the newspaper said. "Competition without bankruptcy is not real competition at all," it quoted the economists, whom it did not name, as saying.

The authorities recently ordered a halt to the production of goods for which stockpiles existed, the newspaper said, adding that at the end of May, $37.4 billion-worth of goods was stockpiled, double the level considered normal by economists.

Under the Communist authorities' plans for the next 10 years, state-owned enterprise will remain the "backbone" of the economy as market mechanisms are gradually introduced.

■ Progress on GATT Entry Cited

A Beijing official negotiating China's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade says he expects substantial progress this year, Reuters reported from Beijing.

Li Zhongzhou, quoted by the China Daily on Sunday, also criticized Taiwan's efforts to join GATT, saying Taipei was indulging in wishful thinking if it thought it could get in without China's approval.

Mr. Li, who supervises GATT-related issues at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said China was working on a report about its economic-reform program to submit to GATT later this year.

"The report will be a supplement to the earlier reports on our open policies and reform plans before 1989, and we have initiated more reforms in many aspects since then," Mr. Li said. "We hope the coming 10th round of meetings will be the beginning of substantial progress."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.K. Engineering Recession Deepens

LONDON (Reuters) — Recession is deepening in Britain's already stricken civil-engineering industry, and shows no signs of abating, according to a survey to be published Monday.

The July quarterly workload trends survey from the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors depicted a higher number of companies employing fewer engineers, surveyors and other staff than a year ago.

For the first time since 1981, more than half of the 162 companies surveyed — 52 percent — expected a declining employment trend. Only 4 percent saw scope for a rise.

Taipei Allows Remittances to Moscow

TAIPEI (AFP) — Six government-run Taiwan banks have opened or negotiated the opening of a new service to allow local citizens to remit money directly to the Soviet Union, bank officials said Sunday.

Observers said the new service would help boost bilateral trade, since previous difficulties in making bank transactions with the Soviet Union had been a major obstacle in developing trade relations.

A spokesman for Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corp. said the bank exchanged a secret remittance code with the Soviet Union's International Moscow Bank and the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of the Soviet Union late last month.

Import Surge Boosts Indian Deficit

NEW DELHI (AFP) — India's exports grew 9 percent to $12.5 billion in the fiscal year ended in March, but even stronger import growth resulted in a hefty $4 billion trade deficit, the Commerce Ministry said in a report released Sunday.

The ministry's annual report said the export growth rate had declined in fiscal 1990-91 from an average of 17 percent over the previous four years. The fall was attributed to the world economic slowdown and to the Gulf crisis.

At the rupee's current exchange rate against the dollar, imports grew during the year to $16.5 billion, an increase of 11 percent.

Japanese Linked to Boeing Project

TOKYO (AFP) — Boeing Co. has invited two Japanese companies to participate in developing the next generation of supersonic planes, industry sources said Sunday.

The two are Japan's leading synthetic-fiber makers, Toray Industries and Asahi Chemical Industry Co., the sources said.

Boeing, the world's largest commercial-aircraft maker, and the U.S. National Aeronautic and Space Administration are jointly taking on the project, which calls for completion of the new aircraft, known as the High Speed Civil Transport, by the year 2000.

United and Attendants in Accord

CHICAGO (UPI) — United Airlines and the Association of Flight Attendants have reached agreement on a new labor pact, ending almost four years of negotiations.

The agreement, reached Friday, covers the airline's 16,000 flight attendants and will be submitted to the AFA Master Executive Council this week, United said.

Details of the agreement were not released, pending ratification.

German Chemical Firms Criticized

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Birgit Breuel, the head of Germany's Treuhandanstalt privatization agency, criticized Western German chemical companies on Sunday for their reluctance to invest in the East.

"I could think of one or the other West German firm which could certainly be doing more," Ms. Breuel told the Hessische Rundfunk radio station.

The Treuhand, which faces the task of privatizing 10,000 state-owned Eastern German firms, has hired the U.S investment bank Goldman Sachs & Co. to find buyers for the chemical industry, which comprises four plants.

Iran Signs Oil Plant Loan Deals

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran has signed contracts to borrow $856 million from German and Italian banks to help finance petrochemical projects, an official said.

Iran's oil minister, Gholamreza Aqazadeh, quoted Saturday by Tehran Radio, said the loans included 500 million Deutsche marks ($291 million) from Deutsche Bank and $565 million from Italian banks.

The radio did not name the Italians. All loans would be repaid in eight years, the official news agency IRNA quoted Mr. Aqazadeh as saying.

The deals are part of an investment program including about $3.2 billion of foreign credit to develop Iran's petrochemical industry under a five-year plan ending March 1994.

Iran imports about $2 billion of petrochemical products a year, according to Ahmad Rahgozar, Mr. Aqazadeh's deputy and head of Iran's National Petrochemical Co.

The German loan would help finance a polyvinylchloride, or PVC, plant at Bandar Imam Khomeini on the Gulf coast, to be built by the German companies Krupp Koppers GmbH and Klöckner & Co., Mr. Aqazadeh said.

Weak Economy Holds Promise of Bond Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. bond prices rose last week and further gains are possible following good inflation news and on the outlook for economic weakness that could encourage the Federal Reserve Board to reduce interest rates.

The new 30-year Treasury bond, auctioned last week, closed at 98 26/32, where its yield was 8.23 percent. That was a two-basis-point drop from the 8.25 percent return on the previous bellwether last week.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

The 30-year issue was sold Thursday as the final part of the Treasury's three-day quarterly refinancing operation. This leg of the auction did not go well, and there was meager demand for the $12 billion of 30-year issues. The bonds sold at an average yield of 8.17 percent, and prices deteriorated on Friday as dealers had trouble placing the securities.

There were about $18 billion of bids for the bonds, a relatively light amount. Japanese buyers, once a major force in the auctions, were thought to account for only 10 percent to 15 percent of the purchases.

The rest of the refunding was more successful. On Tuesday, $14.09 billion of three-year Treasury notes were priced to yield 6.92 percent, the lowest level seen at such an auction since February 1987. The notes ended the week at a yield of 6.91 percent, down from 7.00 percent a week earlier. Yields on the $12.01 billion of 10-year notes auctioned Wednesday averaged 7.94 percent and ended the week at 7.99 percent, down from 8.06 percent.

Because "there's no sign monetary policy is having any impact" reviving the economy, Robert Brusca, senior vice president and chief economist of Nikko Securities International, said he expected the Fed to orchestrate lower interest rates by injecting more funds into the money supply, first by bringing fed funds down by another quarter of a percentage point and then by cutting the discount rate on loans it makes to banks. The discount rate currently is 5½ percent.

The report on Friday that wholesale prices fell 0.2 percent in July gives the Fed room to lower interest rates without fear of igniting inflation. The central bank also reported last week that economic improvement was taking place at a "slow, uneven" pace.

With such data, "I think we're going to get some more easing," Mr. Brusca said. *(UPI, Reuters, NYT)*

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Aug. 7	July 31
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.81	8.90
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.39	8.52
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	7.61	7.77
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.33	11.29
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.79	9.74
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	11.80	11.81
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.08	10.09
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.30	9.24
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.23	9.28
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.25	10.33
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	11.50	11.53
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	10.31	10.43
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.32	7.32
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.43	7.40

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — Aug. 8

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	148.90	2,193.00	884.10	835.60
Convert.	20.50	0.20	149.60	—
FRNs	28.00	—	72.00	—
ECP	4,538.00	2,518.90	6,685.50	3,728.30
Total	4,737.40	4,712.10	7,791.20	4,563.90

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	6,386.80	17,669.30	12,902.90	17,341.10
Convert.	235.70	836.00	826.70	417.70
FRNs	3,852.30	1,814.10	4,877.50	2,550.00
ECP	4,972.10	3,121.70	2,742.80	4,252.90
Total	15,366.90	23,441.10	21,349.10	24,561.70

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — Aug. 9

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 11/16	5 11/16	5⅝
Deutsche mark	9 3/16	9½	9½
Pound sterling	11	11	10⅞
French franc	9½	9 11/16	9¾
ECU	9⅞	9 15/16	10 1/16
Yen	7½	7½	7¼

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — Aug. 8

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
31.07.93	100 21/32	100 22/32	6.51	6.49
15.05.94	99 29/32	99 30/32	6.91	7.00
31.07.96	101 13/32	101 15/32	7.53	7.62
15.07.98	102 4/32	102 6/32	7.85	7.90
15.05.01	99 7/32	99 9/32	7.99	8.06
15.02.06	109 30/32	110 0/32	8.19	8.22
15.08.21	98 25/32	98 27/32	8.23	8.25

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates — Aug. 9

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.05 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	5.44 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.87 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	9.27 %

Source: New York Times Service, UPI.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Aug. 9.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
PhilMr	105490	72⅝	68⅝	71¼	+2⅝
RJR Nb n	95773	11¾	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Tennco	95338	42⅝	35½	41¾	+5⅝
TelMex n	76950	31¾	30	30⅝	—1
GtWFn	76719	21⅜	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅜
GnMotr	71931	41⅛	37¾	38⅛	—1¼
PepsiC	70887	32⅝	31⅛	32	+ ¾
USXMar n	67486	28½	26¾	28⅛	+1⅛
ConEd	61994	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¾
BlockE s	61126	11⅜	10	11¼	+1⅛
AT&T	60753	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
WstgE s	60735	25⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—2½
GenEl	58212	74½	71½	73⅝	+ ⅞
MGIC n	57929	29½	27⅝	28⅝	
IBM	57071	101¼	98¾	98⅞	— ⅛
Limitd	55986	31⅛	29¾	30⅞	+1
Citicorp	55922	14⅝	13½	13¾	— ½
UCarb	53095	22¾	20⅝	21⅞	+1½
Boeing	52037	47⅛	45½	46¾	+ ⅞
MIN	51553	7¾	7	7⅝	+ ¼
WalMt	51314	49⅝	46⅞	48⅝	+ ⅞
McDonl	49634	33¼	31½	32⅝	+ ⅞
OcciPet	49071	25⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
FedNM	48779	61⅛	56¾	60¼	+2½
ChmBnk	48520	27⅝	25¼	26⅞	+1⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
PldHlth	23335	21½	15½	15⅞	—3⅞
ForstL s	22133	43½	39½	39½	—3⅝
DowC rt	13601	8	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
NAVac	13409	15¾	10	14⅝	+3
Hilhav	11922	3⅜	2⅝	3	— ⅜
FounHl	11862	28⅞	23⅝	23⅞	—5¼
AExpl	11279	3⅛	2⅞	3	
EchoBy	10467	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
FruitL	10388	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	— ¾
BolrPh	9705	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
BergBr	8984	29½	27½	29½	+1½
BAT In	8774	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
MetMB	8139	19¼	17¾	19⅛	+ ⅞
ChDvA s	7709	31	29¼	29¼	—1½
Alza	7683	65¾	63	63⅛	— ⅝
GiantFd	7574	27¼	24⅝	24⅝	—2⅝
Amdhl	7050	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
ENSCO	6735	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
A-dd sc s	6462	13¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
JanBell	6117	13¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Wthfrd	5966	5¾	5⅛	5½	— ¼
PallCp s	5957	36⅞	34¾	36⅛	— ⅛
A-mo sc	5731	45⅞	41½	44	+2¾
CornCr	5563	22¼	21¼	21⅜	— ⅝
MedcR	5496	16½	12½	15	+ ⅛

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	625,491,000
Week ago	805,280,000
Year ago	963,530,000
Two years ago	1,004,030,000
Jan 1 to date	27,310,320,000
1990 to date	24,725,810,000
1989 to date	24,908,920,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	43,018,000
Week ago	58,210,000
Year ago	85,770,000
Jan 1 to date	1,922,150,000
1990 to date	2,170,630,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1116	1283
Declined	862	689
Unchanged	299	294
Total Issues	2277	2266
New Highs	329	243
New Lows	32	45

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	382	407
Declined	402	378
Unchanged	189	196
Total Issues	973	981
New Highs	72	79
New Lows	33	30

EURO: *Bundesbank Policy Holds the Key to Prices*

(Continued from first finance page)

indicate a slowing in economic growth in coming months — the recipe for a bond rally.

Rising bond prices have already pushed yields in the U.S., British and Japanese bond markets down by about a quarter of a percentage point in the past six weeks, and analysts forecast there is more to come. European bankers reported substantial buying of Australian dollar paper last week, following news of a substantial reduction in the rate of inflation.

Investment advisers, however, are more circumspect about jumping on the credit-market bandwagon.

At Bank Julius Baer & Co. in Zurich, Hans Baer said he preferred to hold new money in short-term investments waiting for a clearer view on economic developments. "Why be courageous?" he asked. "I prefer to wait and see."

Michael Smith at Morgan Stanley Asset Management in London described his portfolio mix as neutral, with half the funds in stocks and half in bonds. The fixed-income investments are overweighted in the European markets because of "expected weak economic growth, benign inflation, sensible monetary policies and attractive real yields." He added, "We're overweight in German bonds because we think most of the bad news is already in the market and because we expect the Bundesbank to steer a vigilant anti-inflation policy."

Assets were also deployed in high-yielding Spanish and Italian bonds, he added. "There are risks — the inflation performance is not good — but the good pickup in yield," he explains, is adequate compensation.

Siegfried Hoecker at Deutsche Bank's Capital Management International in Frankfurt said 35 percent of his assets are currently in bonds, 60 percent in equities and 5 percent in cash.

The bond holdings are concentrated in the high-yielding European markets, where interest rates offer a substantial pickup over yields currently available in Deutsche mark bonds. These range from a 3½ percentage point advantage in Spain, 1⅜ points in Britain and ¾ point in Ireland, Belgium and Denmark.

Mr. Hoecker said he expected a significant weakening in the German economy later in the year to entice his managers back into DM bonds.

He concurred in the view that inflation and interest rates were headed lower but, unlike Mr. Wilmot who said he saw greater risk in equity markets, Mr. Hoecker said he expected — particularly U.S. equities — to look more attractive as inflation and interest rates subside. His investments are currently overweight in the U.S. stock market.

Mr. Hoecker said he was confident that "there's more upside potential to carry the Dow Jones industrial average, up to the area of 3,300" from the current level of just under 3,000.

GROWTH: *American Rebound Seems to Be Delayed*

(Continued from first finance page)

lowest level in 20 years. The percentage was 52.5 a year earlier.

Mrs. Norwood said the decline has come partly because the service companies that hire young people — in particular, retail stores and restaurants — are reducing their work forces to cut costs and become more efficient.

Nevertheless, the economy did hit "some sort of a bottom in April or May," said Robert Hall of Stanford University, who is also chairman of the Business Cycle Dating Committee, a group of prominent economists who set for the record books the dates when recessions begin and end.

The committee fixed July 1990 as the start of the current recession, but Mr. Hall resisted suggestions that April or May of this year will turn out to be its end.

"We are by no means prepared to say that April or May was the trough," he said. "If the economy turned down again, and fell lower, that lower period would become the trough."

What puzzles Mr. Hall is a trend that appeared early last year, before the economic and political shock of the Persian Gulf crisis. Consumer spending, as a percent of personal income, fell below the postwar norm and has not moved back up, he said.

If personal income were to rise — and the improvement this year has been meager — consumption might not rise with it, Mr. Hall said.

A rebound in consumption is the great hope of kicking off a strong recovery. More consumption — of cars, appliances, clothing and many other products — means rising production, more jobs and higher incomes, which can be spent on more consumption.

Or it can be saved, to be indirectly invested in machinery, roads, public works, factories and the like.

"There is not today that growing coordination among the parts that is the essence of recoveries from recession, and there is not that sense of a recovery spreading," said Albert T. Sommers, a senior economist at the Conference Board, a business research organization.

Whatever the obstacles to spreading recovery, the 52 prominent forecasters surveyed each month by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, of Sedona, Arizona, had some second thoughts in their forecasts in the August survey, released Saturday.

In the July survey, 20 had raised their forecasts of economic growth in 1991 while only 5 had reduced their estimates. But in August, this was reversed: 22 forecasters made downward revisions, while only 14 raised their estimates.

"They are back-tracking on the modest economic growth that they had been predicting," said Robert Eggert, publisher of the monthly survey. "They are back-tracking from modest growth to less than modest growth, but not another dip into recession."

SEC Wins Break on Pay Through U.S. Bank Bill

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission plays only a minor role in regulating U.S. banks, but it is a major winner in the bill to cure the ills of the banking business that has been passed by the Senate Banking Committee.

Buried in the legislation passed a week ago is a provision that could lead to pay raises of $20,000 to $40,000 a year for top SEC officials.

The Senate banking bill would exempt the SEC from the standard government pay scales that determine how much civil servants earn, allowing the agency to pay salaries comparable to those of bank-regulatory agencies.

All the agencies that regulate banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions already are exempt from the standard pay scales, and as a result pay substantially higher salaries than other branches of the government.

The SEC chairman, Richard C. Breeden, has long complained that his agency has difficulty keeping essential staff members — especially lawyers and accountants — because the commission cannot compete with salaries paid in the private sector or even by other government agencies.

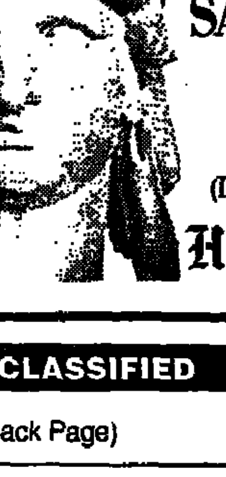
In congressional testimony last spring, Mr. Breeden pointed out that the SEC's general counsel earns $108,000, while the same job pays $166,000 at the Office of Thrift Supervision, $150,000 at the Federal Reserve Board and no less than $130,000 a year at the other financial regulatory agencies.

The amendment permitting the SEC to match salaries of the banking agencies was offered by Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, and was approved on a voice vote.

Beside the Fed and the Office of Thrift Supervision, the other agencies that are exempt from the government-wide pay scales are the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration and the Resolution Trust Corp.

Over the years, the agencies have convinced Congress that they must be free to offer higher pay to keep experienced lawyers and examiners from being lured away by the private sector.

All these agencies are considered "self-funding" because they pay for their operations by assessing fees on the companies they regulate and do not require appropriation of taxpayer funds. Mr. Breeden has been promoting similar financing plans for the SEC, which every year brings in more money than it costs to run the agency.



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International Herald Tribune

RUMORS: *Hong Kong Bank Run Tied to Conspiracy*

(Continued from first finance page)

The run on Standard Chartered, which continued late into the night on Friday and continued Saturday morning, reportedly resulted in between 2 billion and 3 billion Hong Kong dollars ($256 million to $384 million) in withdrawals.

Facing growing calls for action, government officials seemed unsure how to react. David Nendick, the colony's secretary for monetary affairs, denounced rumors that Standard Chartered's British license had been revoked and that its shares had been suspended from trading on the London Stock Exchange, as "malicious lies." Mr. Nendick then charged that such rumors were part of a deliberate conspiracy to destabilize Hong Kong's banking system and suggested that local Bank of Credit & Commerce depositors might be responsible.

The depositors, six of whom are in the fourth day of a hunger strike to pressure the government to suspend its decision to liquidate, denied Mr. Nendick's allegation in the strongest terms.

After meeting with representatives of the depositors on Saturday, Mr. Nendick issued a measured apology, saying, "The vast majority of Bank of Credit & Commerce Hong Kong depositors had in my view behaved, and will, I am sure, continue to behave, in a responsible, restrained and dignified manner."

But the government has clearly lost much credibility as a result of its handling of the crisis. "In my whole life in Hong Kong, I have never seen a more incompetent government," said Yeung Wai-hong, the associate publisher of Next magazine, a popular Chinese-language weekly. "The whole lot should resign from the governor on down," he added.

Ian Wilson, Standard Chartered's chief executive in Hong Kong, said lines had dwindled at the bank's 115 branches by the time they closed midday Saturday.

■ Deposit Rates Lowered

The Hong Kong Association of Banks, the cartel that sets interest rates in the colony, has lowered interest rates on deposits by half of 1 percent.

The shift, which will lower rates paid to depositors to between 4.5 percent and 6.75 percent, was not followed, as is customary, by a cut in the banks' prime lending rate, which is currently at 9.5 percent.

Mail Privatization Gains in Germany

Reuters

BONN — The Social Democratic Party, which is not a member of the German government coalition, supports at least partial privatization of the country's postal and telecommunications authority, a spokesman said.

Arne Boernsen, the Social Democratic spokesman on postal matters, told the Frankfurter Rundschau on Saturday the party would probably present draft legislation for a change in Germany's constitution to allow privatization of Deutsche Bundespost.

The party's support is necessary for the two-thirds majority needed in the lower house of parliament to change the constitution. The constitution says postal service is the government's responsibility.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

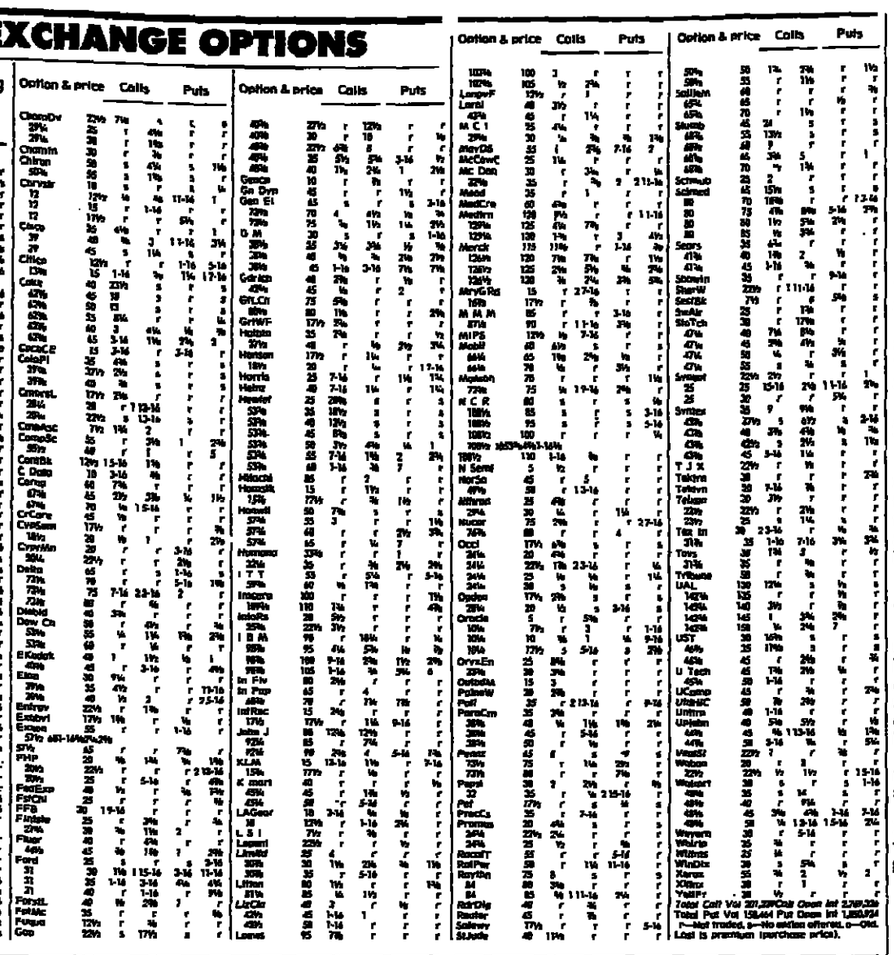
OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 9.

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd	.40	1.2	1412	36	33¾	34	−1¾
ABS	.32	4.1	159	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¼
ACC Co	.16	1.5	795	11	10	10½	− ½
ADC			5556	27½	26½	27	
ADT	1		19463	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	− ½
AEL			148	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅞
AEP			76	12	11	11	−1¼
AESCp			3075	25½	24	24¾	− ⅝
ASK			9609	9½	7½	9	− ⅜
AST s			48401	28¼	25	27⅝	+1⅞
AarnRt	.10	.9	316	11¼	10	11	+ ¼
AbingB			30	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ¾
Abrams	.20	6.4	278	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Accel	.24	3.2	915	7¾	7⅛	7½	− ¼
Acclaim			2947	3⅞	2⅜	3	
Aceto	.28	2.3	26	12	11¾	12	− ¼
Acmi a			90	7	6⅝	7	+1
AcmeSt			276	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
ActARt			1452	1¼	⅞	⅞	− ⅜
Acxiom			1606	14¼	13¼	13¾	− ¼
AdacLb			7178	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
Adage s			89	9¼	8⅛	9	+ ¾
Adapt			2335	12⅝	11⅝	12	− ½
Adingt s			1514	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
AdiaSv	.16	.7	2218	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
AdobeS	.32	.6	21160	58½	52¾	57⅝	+3¾
Adtec			152	2⅛	2	2⅛	− ⅛
AdvRos			81	9¾	9¼	9¼	− ½
AdvCir s			1790	8⅞	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
AdvLog			1874	14½	13	13½	− ¼
AdvMag			70	21½	20⅞	21¼	+ ¾
AdMkSv			134	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
AdvPoly			3044	6⅜	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
AdvPro			3439	7¾	6¼	7	− ⅜
AdvSem			31	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
AdvTel			4168	19⅜	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
Advanta	.20	.8	6521	26½	23	25¼	+2¼
AdvaSv			1531	20¼	19½	19½	− ½
Aegon	1.63r	2.7	102	62¼	61	61	−1⅞
Aequitrn			1093	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	− ⅛
AerSysI			144				
Aerovx			932	6⅞	6½	6½	− ⅛
AffBcCo			227	¼			
AffBsh	.32	1.5	3894	22	20⅞	21½	+1¼
AgSvcs			3777	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
AgncyR			6063	10	8¾	9¾	+ ½
Agnica g	.20	4.1	237	5	4¾	4⅞	− ⅛
Agouron			211	15½	13¾	14¾	− ¾
Ahold			1151	41¾	40⅞	41	− ¼
Alcorn			3204	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
AirWisc			2359	9	8¼	8⅝	− ½
Airtran	.20	1.9	797	11	10⅛	10½	
Akorn	.07	3.1	548	2½	2	2¼	− ¼
Akzo	1.37e	4.5	2795	30⅞	29⅞	30⅝	+ ⅝
Alaten	1.10	7.1	50	16	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Aldus			9825	40⅞	35⅞	37	−2¼
AlexBr	.28	1.6	2223	17⅞	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
AlexBld	.88	3.2	4599	27¾	24⅞	27¾	+2⅜
AlfaCp	.44	3.7	124	12½	12	12	− ¼
AllasR			2578	18½	17	17¼	−1¼
Alico	.15	.7	105	22	20⅞	22	
Alkerm			2289	9¾	9¼	9¼	
AllAm s			17	1	⅞	1	
AllCity			103	6	5⅞	6	− ⅜
AlegW			31	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
AlnOrg	.40a	1.3	14	30⅞	30	30½	− ½
AllenPh			5381	15½	14	15½	+1
Allant h			311	⅝	½	½	
AlldBk	.32	4.1	261	8½	7¾	7⅞	− ¼
AlldCap	1.29e	8.7	496	15¼	14¾	14¾	− ⅜
AldCall	1.00e	6.6	1171	15¾	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
AlldCl			3254	24¼	23	24¼	+ ¾
AlldGp	.56	3.0	198	19	17	18⅜	+ ⅜
AlldRsh			1295	17¼	16	16¾	+1
AllstFn			584	12½	11	11¾	− ¼
Allwst			4936	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅜
Aloette	.32	2.6	929	12¾	11¾	12½	+ ½
AlpMic			121	2⅜	2	2⅜	− ⅛
Alphari			1263	2	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
AlpLce			239	7	6½	7	
AltaGld			1298	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
AltaHlt			20	13¼	12½	13¼	− ¼
Altai			33	2½	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Altera			14275	22½	20⅞	21	− ¾
Altron			72	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅜
Amvest			1364	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	
AmcorF	.56	3.4	198	16⅝	16	16½	+ ¼
Amrian	.56	4.7	51	12	11½	12	+ ¼
Amerbc			329	2½	1¾	1¾	− ¾
AFFMt2	1.99e	30.0	153	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
AFFF	1.50	7.0	646	21½	20¾	21½	+ ¾
AmFPr	1.30	10.8	321	12¼	11½	12	+ ½
AFTxE	1.00	11.8	457	8⅝	8¼	8½	
AFTxE2	1.28	14.4	737	9	8½	8⅞	− ⅛
vlAWAirl			3407	3	2⅝	2¾	− ⅛
ABnkr	.60	3.7	2219	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
AmBlod			1004	10½	9¾	10¼	− ¼
AmCity			28	18¼	17½	18	+ ¼
AClam			884	14¼	11¾	11¾	− ¼
ACoIold	.44	4.6	134	9⅝	9	9½	− ¼
AConsu			20	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
AmDntl			2168	14¼	13¼	13¾	− ¼
AmEcol			2600	18¾	15½	18	+2¼
AFSvDu			10	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
AFilm			4674	3⅞	2⅞	3¼	− ⅜
AFiltrn	.94	4.4	63	21¾	20⅞	21½	− ¼
AGreet	.78	2.3	10432	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
AHltSv			646	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅛
AIndF	.08	1.1	7	7	7	7	
AmIntg			1684	6	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
AmLck			18	3¼	3	3	+ ¼
AMS			1064	20½	19¼	19½	− ½
AMedE s			1478	12¾	12	12¾	
ANtIns	1.72	5.2	623	34	33	33¼	+ ¼
ANucIC			475	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
AmNurs			460	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
AmPac			368	11⅝	10½	11	− ¾
APhyG			195	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
APwCv s			3478	28⅝	26¼	27	− ⅝
ARepBc			5	6	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
AmRice			25	⅝	½	½	+ ⅛
ASoft	.24	2.2	22882	13¼	10⅞	10¾	−2½
AmStl			89	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
ATvCm			3684	45	42½	43	−2
ATravs			2213	14¼	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
AWood			15	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ¼
AmAll	.21e	5.1	622	4⅜	4	4⅛	
Ameritr	.64	2.4	10292	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ¼
Amgen			16544	148	142	146¼	− ¼
Amistar			21	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Amoskg			65	11	10½	10¾	− ¾
Ampicn			38	15	14¾	14¾	− ¼
Amserv	1		439	3½	3¼	3½	
AmtcCp			5640	18½	14¾	17¼	+2¾
Anlogic			842	11½	10⅞	11	− ¼
AnalyTc	.19	1.9	179	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
Analy	.56	4.1	285	14½	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
Anampel	.90e	5.6	2136	16⅛	16	16	
Anaren			50	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
AnchBc			4254	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
AndrGr			47	8¼	7¾	8¼	
AndvBc			419	3½	2⅞	3½	− ⅛
AndvTg			120	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	− ⅛
Andrew			1927	33⅜	31¼	33⅝	+1½
Andros			785	8⅞	7½	8	+1
Apertus			357	1½	1	1½	
ApogEn	.26	2.0	2882	14	13⅛	13½	
Apogee			1450	⅝	⅜		
AppleC	.48	.9	78273	51¼	47⅝	50¾	+ ¾
Applebee	.04e	.4	341	10¼	9¾	10	− ¼
AppExtr			1465	10⅝	9⅞	10	− ½
ABiosc s			7123	33¼	32½	33½	+ ⅝
ApldBio			2941	11¾	10¾	11¼	− ¼
ApldImu			1098	13¼	12¼	13¼	+ ¾
ApldMat			27168	31	28⅞	30	−1⅜
ApldPw	.12	.7	740	17½	16¾	17	
ApldSIr			39	5	5	5	
ArabSh			58	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
Arbor s	.14	.7	2529	21¼	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
Archive			1436	4¾	4¼	4½	− ½
Arctco			2287	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
Arden			42	41	38	38	−4
ArgoGp s	.68	2.6	1043	27	26	26	− ¾
Aritch			1220	3¼	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
ARIX			1193	¾	½	⅝	
ArkaFt			484	32½	29¼	31½	+1¼
Armor	.48	3.7	134	13	12¼	13	+ ¼
Arnold s			1591	28½	25	28½	+2¼
ArowFn	.28l		691	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	− ¾
Artel			882	2⅛	1¾	2	+ ⅛
AtristG s			3276	12	10	12	+1¾
ArtWay	.40	3.5	73	11¾	11	11½	+ ½
Ashton			18099	16⅝	15¼	16	+ ¾
Askmr			739	4⅜	4	4	− ⅜
AspctTl			1809	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
AspenBk			1103	9	8	9	+1
Aspnim			269	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Assix			976	3	2½	2½	+ ⅛
AsdBnc	.80	2.7	468	29½	29	29⅞	− ⅛
AsdCmA s			305	16	15¼	16	+ ⅜
AsdCmB s			277	16	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
Astec			565	4	3½	3¼	+ ½
AstrM s	.03e	.2	86	14¾	14	14	
Astron			638	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
Astrosy			642	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	
Atek			20	3	3	3	
Atmey			78	5¾	4½	5¾	+ ⅞
Atkinsn			1029	6¾	6	6¾	+1
Atlnfd	.40b	4.4	22	9	8	9	− ½
AtlAm			389	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
AtlSeAr	.60	1.9	6690	33½	30⅞	31½	− ⅜
Atmel			15480	13⅛	11½	13⅛	− ⅛
AtwdOc			357	10¼	9½	10	
AuBon			16045	12½	10¼	11½	− ⅜
AuraSy			5932	7⅝	6⅝	7	− ⅜
AutTrT	1		17	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	
AutoInt			201	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
Autoclv	.24	3.4	135	7½	7	7	− ¼
Autodk	.48	.9	11298	56½	51¼	55¼	+3¼
Autodie			122	2½	2	2½	
AutSec	.22e	3.5	3822	6¾	6¼	6¾	− ¼
AutoCp	1		12	12¼	11½	12¼	
Avnlek			59335	4½	2	4½	+2⅛
Avatar			500	22	21¼	21¼	− ¼
Avndle			5805	3¼	2¾	3⅛	
Aztar			7158	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
AztcM	.10b	2.5	54	4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
B							
BH Bulk			291	2½	2⅛	2¼	+ ½
BB&T s	.84	3.8	6017	22½	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
BEI El	.08	.8	1647	11⅝	9⅝	10⅛	− ⅜
BEI			1363	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
BF Ent			10	2½	2½	2½	
BFS NY			195	4⅛	4	4⅛	−1⅛
BGS	.60a	1.7	20	35½	34	34½	− ¼
BHA			867	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ¼
BHA B			41	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
BI Inc			9208	6⅞	5	6⅜	+ ⅛
BKLA			27	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
BMC Sft			18920	47⅞	45	47	+1½
BMJ	.40	5.5	12	7¼	7	7¼	− ½
BMR Fn			20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
BNH			21	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
BSB Bcp	.72	4.7	374	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
BT Fin	.88	5.9	20	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
BT Shp	.50r	6.0	556	8⅝	6⅞	8⅜	− ⅛
BTR	.08	3.6	50	2½	2	2¼	
BTU Int			65	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
BWIP	.04a	.2	3275	19	18	19	+1
Babage			23	12¼	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
BadgrP	.65a	2.7	43	25	24¼	25	+ ¾
Bailey			2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
BkH. wt			887	4¾	4¼	4½	− ⅛
BakerJ	.06	.5	4107	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
Balchm s			136	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
BaldLy	.30	1.1	16	28	24⅜	28	+3⅝
BaldLyB	.30	1.3	10	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅜
BaldPig			31	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¾
Balard s			323	31	28⅜	28⅞	
Baltek	.07i		57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
BanPn s	.80	4.6	2083	18⅛	17¼	17½	− ½
BcOne pfC	3.50	5.9	1346	59¼	57½	59	+1
BcMiss	.92	3.7	80	25¼	24½	25	+ ½
BcoNJ	.48	5.3	515	9¼	9	9	− ¼
Banctec			564	13½	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
BandoM	.88	9.5	59	9⅞	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
BangH	1.28	8.0	2036	16	15	16	+1
BkSou	.39l		2814	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
BkGran	.44	2.0	121	22	20¼	21½	− ½
BnkNH	.05l		82	5½	5¼	5¼	− ¼
BkSPed	1		21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅜
BankAll			6	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
BkWorc			278	8	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅜
Bankrs	.52	2.9	847	18	16	18	+2
BnkFst			102	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
vlBkNle			1764	⅝	½	½	− ⅛
Bkntn			158	9½	8¼	8¼	− ¾
BkMAm			2144	9½	8½	9¼	+ ½
Bcnto	.60	2.1	5540	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
BanyMt			78	⅞	¾	¾	
BanyM2			557	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
BanyM3			75	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
BanySL			741	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
BanySL	.51e	16.3	246	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
BaretPs			691	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
BarvJw			141	7	5⅞	7	+ ⅜
BsTnA			722	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	− ⅛
BasAm			658	10⅜	9⅜	10⅛	+ ⅜
BasPtr			23	29	25	27	− ½
BsetF	1.00a	2.9	278	35½	34¼	34¼	− ¼
BayVw	.60	3.2	3745	19½	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
BayBks			2620	16¾	15	16⅜	− ⅝
Bayprt			76				
BEAvion			9095	14½	12¾	12¾	−1½
BeauClt s			1227	20½	17¾	20	+2
Beebas	.07e	.7	31	9⅞	9½	9½	+ ½
BelFuse			1414	4	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Belmrl			657	⅝	½	½	− ⅛
BenJer			2568	28¼	25½	25¾	− ⅝
Benhan			132	1⅝	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
Berkley s	.32	1.2	3080	27½	27	27⅛	− ⅛
BerkGs	1.08	8.0	95	14⅛	13½	13½	+ ⅜
Bertuct			2084	20	18½	19¼	+1
BethlBc	.20	3.0	5	10½	10½	10½	−1
BetzLb	1.24	2.1	4123	59¾	58¼	58½	+ ¼
Big B	.12a	1.0	675	12⅛	11½	11¾	− ⅜
BigOTr			2952	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
C							
Bindly	.06e	.4	2475	15⅜	14	14¾	− ⅜
BioLog s			301	6½	5¾	6½	
Biogen			12025	31⅝	29½	31⅜	+1⅜
Biogn wt			88	16½	15	15½	− ¼
Biomatr			22504	11¼	10¼	10⅞	
CA Shrl			53	4	3½	4	+ ½
CB T s	.48	4.2	21	12½	11½	11½	
CBL Med			527	5	4¾	4¾	− ½
CBL wt			35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
CCA			2010	1	⅞		
CCB s	1.62	4.0	279	40¾	39½	40⅞	+1
CCNB	.80	4.8	300	17¼	16½	16½	− ½
C COR			411	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
CEM s			1757	11¼	10½	11	+ ½
D							
D&N Fn			280	4½	3⅞	3¾	− ⅜
DBA			543	3	3⅜	3	+ ¼
DDI			435	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
DEP			6047	12	9½	11¾	+1⅝

(Continued on next page)

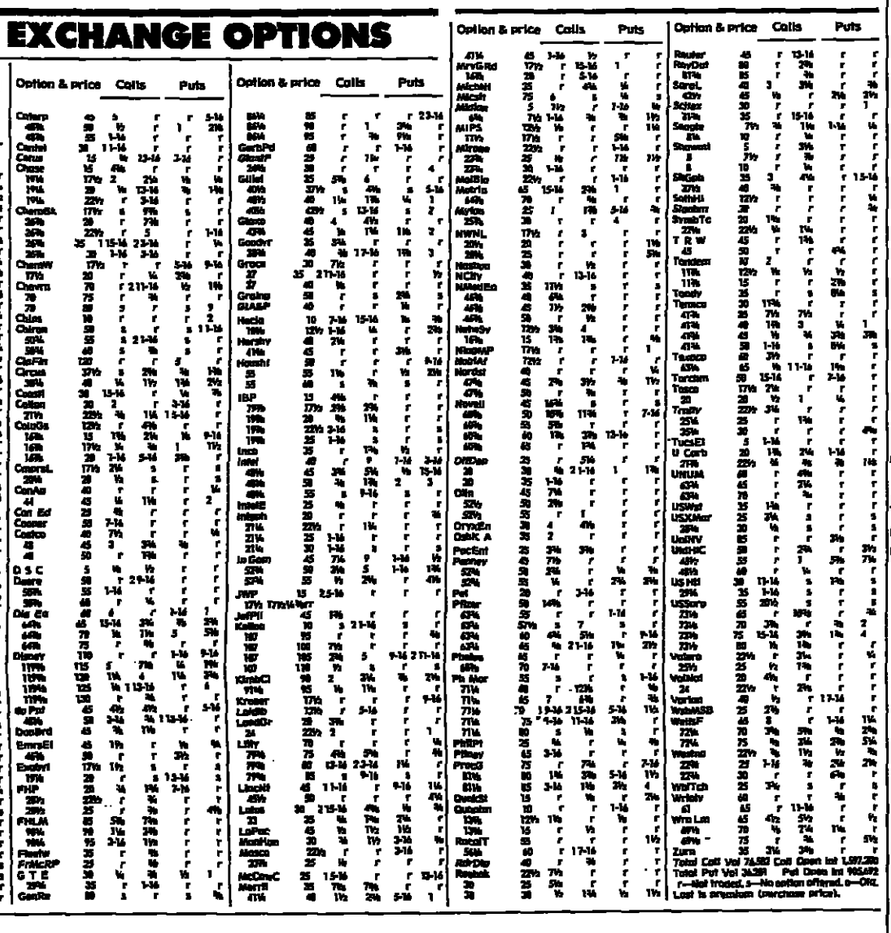
CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Aug. 9.



AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Aug. 9.



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The general market trend was weak, with only the sharp improvement in the quarterly results of the national airline, KLM, bringing any excitement to the Amsterdam market last week.

The tripling of KLM's net profit was rewarded with an 8 percent rise in the share price to 31 guilders.

Royal Dutch and Unilever results were more in line with expectations, with their prices hardly moving.

The CBS all-share index closed at 198.70, against 201.80 the week before.

With a rise in official interest rates imminent, there was little optimism for the short-term trend in the Amsterdam capital markets, according to the Kempen & Co. brokerage.

Frankfurt

The German stock market remained firm over the week, boosted by the performance in Tokyo and on Wall Street, as well as a rise in the bond market leading to high demand from German and foreign buyers.

Investors particularly favored the building sector, automobiles and banks.

The DAX index closed at 1,632.21, up 16.85 points on the week. The Commerzbank index gained 23.40 points to 1,913.40.

Volume on the country's eight stock exchanges was 23.4 billion Deutsche marks, up from 20.61 billion the previous week.

Large building orders in the East, up by 15 percent in July over June, took Holzmann up by 72 DM to 1,300 DM and Hochtief by 29 to 1,290. In automobiles, BMW benefited from purchase recommendations, going from 25.5 DM to 527.

Hong Kong

Share prices dropped over the week, with the key Hang Seng Index losing 35.39 points, or 0.9 percent, to close Friday at 4,024.01.

Average daily turnover rose slightly to 1.53 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 1.51 billion.

Share prices rose slightly to another record Monday with a gain of just 3.61 points on rumors of a further interest-rate cut. But the key barometer dropped 41.74 points Tuesday on profit-taking.

London

Weeks of record-breaking rises gave way to summer apathy, leaving share prices to drift lower last week.

Profit-taking after the previous week's record closing high saw values ease at the beginning of the week before Tuesday's relaxing of U.S. interest rates briefly sparked the market back into life.

Better-than-expected results from major British companies also helped boost share prices, but they were insufficient to sustain the market above the 2,600 level on the FT-SE index of 100 leading shares.

The index fell 31.1 points; to 2,570.6. The FT-30 index fell 9.1 points to close at 2,005.5.

Milan

The week in Milan was strictly negative, with the MIB index falling 2.13 percent, from 1,126 points to 1,102.

Volume fell sharply, from 26 million shares traded per day (for an average total value of 90 billion lire) the previous week, to 19 million shares a day averaging 68 billion lire.

The imminence of a number of technical deadlines, together with the absence of many Italian and foreign investors, depressed the market.

Paris

The fall in U.S. interest rates proved insufficient to kick-start the market into life, and the CAC 40 index stayed in its rut, with just a slight increase of 0.4 percent to show for an outbreak of energy in Wednesday trading.

With a three-day trading week looming — Aug. 15 and 16 are public holidays — and the vacation season under way, trading is expected to remain quiet.

The cut in U.S. rates provided a lift for the CAC-40 index, taking it to 1,784.

Singapore

Prices on the Singapore market continued to fall, with The Straits Times industrial index closing 15.04 points lower at 1,462.58.

Tokyo

Share prices fell back on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in the thinnest trading for nine years as unfolding stock scandals kept Japanese investors out of the market.

The Nikkei average of 225 stocks closed out the week Friday at 23,434.62 points, for a weekly loss of 593.35, or 2.5 percent, following the previous week's 508.90-point advance.

Zurich

The Swiss Performance Index ended virtually unchanged, gaining less than half of 1 percent in advancing to 1,124.3, up 5.5 points.

With ups and downs over the week, the overall trend remained positive with traders expressing moderate optimism despite an unfavorable inflation-rate announcement — 6.6 percent in July. Analysts expect the rate to start falling soon.

Union de Banque Suisse gained 20 Swiss francs to 3,625, a rise of 0.55 percent.

Poll Finds Fund Managers Bullish on U.K. Prospects

Reuters

LONDON — Institutional fund managers say Britain is likely to outperform other major markets over the next 12 months, according to a survey for publication Monday carried out by Gallup on behalf of the London brokerage Smith New Court.

A balance of 83 percent of institutions, including pension funds, was bullish about the prospects for Britain over the next 12 months, compared with 56 percent for Europe, 47 percent for the United States and 41 percent for Japan.

The survey said British institutional interest in European shares had begun to fade. Fund managers also had little enthusiasm for the U.S. stock market, although the survey was taken before the Federal Reserve lowered interest rates last week.

More than 80 percent of those surveyed said they expected the British economy to get "a little better" over the next 12 months, while 67 percent believed inflation would rise at a slower rate.

Singapore's DBS Posts 7.4% Increase in Profit

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — The government-owned DBS bank group reported Monday a 7.4 percent rise in its mid-term, after-tax profit to 140.1 million Singapore dollars ($81.4 million).

The bank's after-tax profit amounted to 116.5 million dollars — a modest rise of 2.4 percent over the January-June period last year.

Group earnings per share increased to 59 cents from 55 cents a year ago, DBS said.

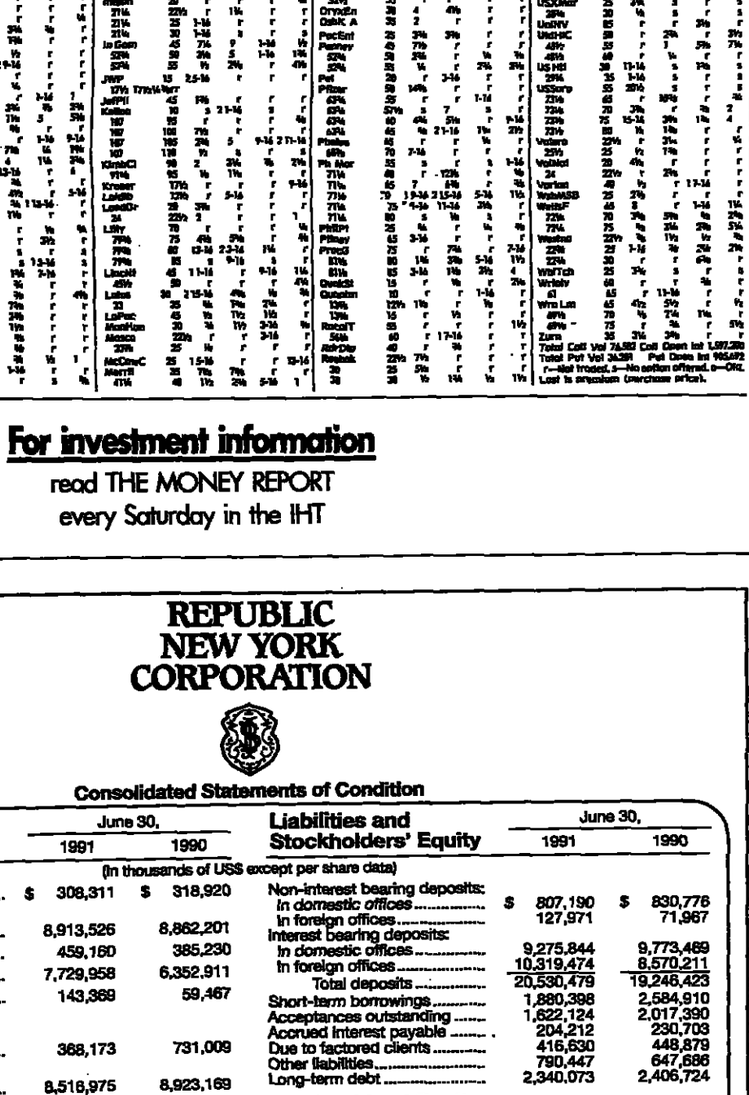
The bank, Singapore's biggest in terms of assets and income, said net interest income remained the primary source of the bank's earnings. For the first half of the year, net interest income rose 3 percent to 198.7 million dollars.

Other income declined by 28 percent at group level and 35.6 percent at bank level due to lower investment-banking income, DBS said, without elaborating.

The company declared an 8 percent interim dividend, less 31 percent tax, for the year.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 9.
(Continued)



For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Condition

Assets	June 30, 1991	June 30, 1990
	(In thousands of US$ except per share data)	
Cash and due from banks	$ 308,311	$ 318,920
Interest bearing deposits with banks	8,913,526	8,862,201
Precious metals	459,160	385,230
Investment securities	7,729,958	6,352,911
Trading account assets	143,369	59,467
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	368,173	731,009
Loans, net of unearned income	8,516,975	8,923,169
Allowance for possible loan losses	(233,672)	(253,137)
Loans (net)	8,283,303	8,670,032
Customers' liability on acceptances	1,617,680	2,010,434
Premises and equipment	371,441	386,659
Accrued interest receivable	516,712	336,758
Investment in affiliate	498,785	485,022
Other assets	664,393	800,217
Total assets	$29,674,791	$29,198,860

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	June 30, 1991	June 30, 1990
Non-interest bearing deposits:		
In domestic offices	$ 807,190	$ 830,776
In foreign offices	127,971	71,967
Interest bearing deposits:		
In domestic offices	9,275,844	9,773,469
In foreign offices	10,319,474	8,570,211
Total deposits	20,530,479	19,246,423
Short-term borrowings	1,880,398	2,584,910
Acceptances outstanding	1,622,124	2,017,390
Accrued interest payable	204,212	230,703
Due to factored clients	416,630	448,879
Other liabilities	790,447	647,686
Long-term debt	2,340,073	2,406,724
Stockholders' Equity		
Cumulative preferred stock, no par value	456,925	309,425
Common stock, $5 par value 50,000,000 shares authorized; 34,643,344 shares issued in 1991 and 34,630,834 in 1990	173,217	173,154
Surplus	529,451	533,925
Retained earnings	730,835	599,641
Total stockholders' equity	1,890,428	1,616,145
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$29,674,791	$29,198,860

The portion of the investment in precious metals not hedged by forward sales was $6.2 million and $12.0 million in 1991 and 1990, respectively.

Summary of Results (In thousands of US$ except per share data)	Six months ended June 30, 1991	Six months ended June 30, 1990	Three months ended June 30, 1991	Three months ended June 30, 1990
Net income	$ 111,071	$ 97,091	$ 56,401	$ 52,646
Cash dividends declared on common stock	$ 24,168	$ 21,396	$ 12,125	$ 11,428
Per common share				
Net income				
Primary	$ 2.93	$ 2.74	$ 1.48	$ 1.43
Fully diluted	$ 2.92	$ 2.74	$ 1.47	$ 1.43
Cash dividends declared	$ .70	$ .66	$ .35	$ .33
Average common shares outstanding				
Primary	34,438	31,655	34,485	33,082
Fully diluted	35,091	31,655	35,787	33,082

World Headquarters: Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018
Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation/Member New York Clearing House Association

BEVERLY HILLS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • LOS ANGELES • MEXICO CITY • MIAMI • MONTREAL • NASSAU • NEW YORK
BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • MONTEVIDEO • PUNTA DEL ESTE • RIO DE JANEIRO • SANTIAGO • BEIRUT • GENEVA • GIBRALTAR • GUERNSEY
LONDON • LUGANO • LUXEMBOURG • MILAN • MONTE CARLO • PARIS • ZURICH • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • SINGAPORE • TAIPEI • TOKYO

SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS SA

LUXEMBOURG

Consolidated Statements of Condition

Assets	June 30, 1991	June 30, 1990
	(In thousands of US$ except per share data)	
Cash and due from banks	$ 54,221	$ 64,003
Interest bearing deposits with banks	3,412,267	3,039,170
Precious metals	826	1,425
Investment securities	3,658,442	2,708,979
Trading account securities	3,677	13,909
Loans, net of unearned income	1,223,938	1,144,936
Allowance for possible loan losses	(12,292)	(7,215)
Loans (net)	1,211,646	1,137,721
Premises and equipment	46,470	50,306
Accrued interest receivable	102,074	121,144
Other assets	71,291	47,073
Total assets	$ 8,560,914	$ 7,183,730

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	June 30, 1991	June 30, 1990
	(In thousands of US$ except per share data)	
Client deposits	$ 5,799,851	$ 4,786,459
Bank deposits	1,017,618	1,102,238
Total deposits	6,817,469	5,888,697
Short-term borrowings	561,297	110,949
Accrued interest payable	82,221	80,285
Other liabilities	36,956	40,222
Long term debt	37,432	64,481
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock	89,155	89,155
Surplus	819,588	819,578
Retained earnings	118,192	90,363
Less shares held in treasury	(1,396)	–
Total shareholders' equity	1,025,539	999,096
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 8,560,914	$ 7,183,730

Summary of Results (In thousands of US$ except per share data)	Six months ended June 30, 1991	Six months ended June 30, 1990	Three months ended June 30, 1991	Three months ended June 30, 1990
Net income	$ 40,511	$ 34,205	$ 21,008	$ 17,505
Net income per common share	$ 2.28	$ 1.92	$ 1.18	$ 0.98
Average common shares outstanding (in thousands)	17,799	17,831	17,799	17,831

Safra Republic Holdings S.A.
32, Boulevard Royal – 2449 Luxembourg – Tel. 4793 31 310 – Fax 4793 31 226 – Telex 3320 RNBNY LU

Banking Subsidiaries
Republic National Bank of New York (Suisse) S.A.: Head office in Geneva and branches in Lugano, Zurich and Guernsey
Republic National Bank of New York (France): Head office and 3 branches in Paris and 1 branch in Monaco
Republic National Bank of New York (Luxembourg) S.A.: Head office in Luxembourg
Republic National Bank of New York (Guernsey) Ltd.: Head office in St. Peter Port
Republic National Bank of New York (Gibraltar) Ltd.: Head office in Gibraltar

Affiliate
Republic National Bank of New York in New York and 28 banking locations around the world

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION OWNS 48.6% OF SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS SA, WHICH IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE EQUITY METHOD.
ON A FULLY CONSOLIDATED BASIS, TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED $36 BILLION AND TOTAL CAPITAL, INCLUDING MINORITY INTEREST AND SUBORDINATED DEBT, EXCEEDS US$3.5 BILLION.

MONDAY SPORTS

Senna Wins in Budapest To Foil Mansell, Patrese

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Ayrton Senna of Brazil resumed winning Sunday with a wire-to-wire victory in his McLaren-Honda at the Hungarian Grand Prix.

Senna completed the 77 laps on the 3.968-kilometer (2.465-mile) Hungaroring circuit in 1 hour, 49 minutes, 12.796 seconds, breaking the race record of 1:49:30.597 set last year by Thierry Boutsen of Belgium.

Senna averaged 167.857 kilometers an hour (104.301 mph) for the 305.538 kilometers (189.851 miles).

Britain's Nigel Mansell, who had won the last three races for Williams-Renault, finished second, almost five seconds behind. He made a strong challenge for the lead in the middle of the race but then faded.

Riccardo Patrese of Italy took third, also in a Williams-Renault.

It was Senna's 31st Grand Prix victory, but his first since May, when he capped a four-race winning streak with a start-to-finish triumph at Monaco.

"It's nice to win the pole and then the race again," he said after two thirds and a fourth in the last five races.

Senna now has 61 points in the drivers' standings, to Mansell's 49.

"The race was won probably on the start," Mansell said.

Senna outsprinted Patrese to the first turn and took the lead as he drifted over a bit.

"On a circuit like this it's hard to overtake," Senna said. "It's hard to be ahead all the time, but then it's better to be ahead in a race like this than behind."

Senna, Patrese and Mansell were within two seconds of each other for most of the early laps, while pulling away from the others.

Patrese ran second for the first 44 laps, then gave way to Mansell.

He kept pace with Senna for a while, then gave way with brake and tire problems.

"For the last 10 laps I had a very big vibration with the tires," Mansell said, adding that "I backed off and just decided to settle for second place."

Alain Prost, after clocking the fastest time in the morning warmup, went out after 28 laps with a blown engine that continued his series of misfortunes with Ferrari. He last won in Spain nearly a year ago.

The three-time world champion is just fifth in this year's drivers' race, 40 points behind Senna. He has been first or second in seven of the last eight years.

Senna now has won at least five Formula One races four years in a row. Only Prost has done that, although not in consecutive years.

But Senna also remembered his last two races, when each time he failed to finish after running out of gas on the last lap.

"Although the computer told me I had plenty of fuel on the last lap, you cannot forget the last two races," he said. "I was really really worried."

The next Formula One race is in two weeks at Spa-Francorchamps in Belgium.

Cubans Soaring With Sotomayor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVANA — Javier Sotomayor of Cuba has set a Pan American Games record in the high jump as Cuban athletes continued to dominate the competition.

Sotomayor, the world-record holder in the high jump, won the event Saturday with a jump of 2.35 meters (7 feet, 8½ inches), while Troy Kemp of the Bahamas took the silver medal with a jump of 2.32 meters.

But the highly anticipated showdown with Hollis Conway, who until Wednesday held the U.S. record, never quite materialized. Conway, who arrived in Cuba on Friday, also had a best attempt of 2.32 meters but had more misses at that height than Kemp.

Sotomayor, who set the world record of 2.44 meters two years ago in San Juan, failed in his bid to break his record when he missed three jumps at 2.45.

"I did it because I was in Havana and in front of my people," said Sotomayor, whose wife won a silver medal in the high jump.

Cuba also won the men's triple jump during the afternoon.

The brightest spot for the U.S. track and field contingent came in the discus, where Anthony Washington finished first with a personal best of 65.04 meters.

But the U.S. women's basketball team, considered the best in the world and the reigning world and Olympic champion, was upset by Cuba, 86-81, in the semifinals.

The Americans lost to a team they had defeated by 20 points, 91-71, less than two days earlier. In the gold medal game Sunday, Cuba was to play Brazil, which upset the United States, 87-84, a week ago. The United States was to play Canada for the bronze.

It will be the first time ever in the Pan Am Games that the U.S. women's team will not win either a gold or silver.

The U.S team got off to an 11-3 lead but quickly lost ground. The Americans went 4:09 without a point and 5:42 without a field goal as Cuba took a 15-12 lead with 10:27 left in the half. With 14:24 left in the game, Cuba led 51-44, but Teresa Edwards sank three straight 3-pointers in a 9-2 run to tie at 53 with 11:27 left.

Cuba held its tenuous lead in the final 10 minutes due in large part to U.S. mistakes and turnovers. Twice in a row down the court, Edwards forced shots that missed and Cuba capitalized by stretching a three-point lead to seven, 81-74. The United States closed to 83-78 in the final minute, but could get no closer.

The U.S. disappointment extended from the basketball court to the diving arena where, for the first time in the Pan Am Games, the United States failed to win a gold or silver in a men's diving event.

Rioger Ramirez, a 16-year-old Cuban, won the gold medal in a controversial competition on the men's 10-meter platform. Jesus Mena of Mexico won the silver and Patrick Jeffrey of the United States got the bronze. Favorite Matt Scoggin finished fifth.

The competition was marred by noise from the crowd directed at the non-Cuban divers. Jeffrey and Mena each were awarded a second chance on a dive in the late rounds, while referee Antonio Mariscal of Mexico continually warned the crowd to quiet down.

But Americans Mike Racanelli and Dominick Minicucci each won gymnastics gold medals, in floor exercise and parallel bars, respectively.

The long-awaited baseball game between Cuba and the United States on Sunday was to pit two unbeaten teams. The Cubans continued their offensive exploits with a 20-1 romp over Aruba, while the Americans had 15 hits in beating Puerto Rico, 10-3.

Also on Saturday, the baseball technical committee upheld a protest by Canada over its 7-5 loss Thursday in a game stopped in the sixth inning because of a brawl and awarded to Mexico. The committee also suspended the U.S. umpire who called the game.

The game will be resumed Wednesday at the point it was halted. Coaches from both teams claimed racial slurs by the other side had started the fight.

(NYT, WP, AP)

SCOREBOARD

PAN AM GAMES

MEDALS THROUGH SATURDAY

	G	S	B	Tot
United States	64	72	52	188
Cuba	92	42	31	165
Canada	9	16	30	55
Mexico	9	9	24	42
Brazil	8	6	13	27
Colombia	2	10	12	24
Venezuela	1	10	12	23
Argentina	1	7	15	23
Dominican Rep	0	2	3	5
Puerto Rico	0	1	4	5

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

ARCHERY

Men

1. Darrell Pace, U.S., 1,315 points; 2. Edwin Eliason, U.S., 1,307; 3. Ricardo Rojas, Mexico, 1,283.

Women

1. Denise Parker, U.S., 1,328; 2. Jennifer O'Donnell, U.S., 1,296; 3. Aurora Breton, Mexico, 1,258.

BASEBALL

Dominican Republic 6, Mexico 2
Nicaragua 8, Canada 0
Cuba 20, Aruba 1
United States 10, Puerto Rico 3

BASKETBALL

Men

Mexico 74, Uruguay 71
Argentina 100, Venezuela 85
Brazil 79, Puerto Rico 62

Women

Brazil 87, Canada 78
Cuba 86, United States 81

CYCLING

Men

Team 4,000 Pursuit

1. Cuba; 2. United States; 3. Argentina.

DIVING

1. Rioger Ramirez, Cuba, 560.790 points; 2. Jesus Mena, Mexico, 544.080; 3. Patrick Jeffrey, U.S., 539.730.

EQUESTRIAN

Team Jumping

1. Brazil, 22.61 points; 2. Canada, 24.27; 3. United States, 32.77.

FENCING

Men

Gold Medal—Lazaro Castro, Cuba; Silver—Jon Normile, U.S.; Bronze—Juan Paz, Colombia, and Donek Nowosielski, Canada.

FIELD HOCKEY

Men

Argentina 9, Guyana 0
Canada 4, Cuba 0
Barbados 2, Venezuela 0
Chile 1, United States 1, tie

GYMNASTICS

Floor

1 (tie). Mike Racanelli, U.S., and Damian Merino, Cuba, 9.700; 3. Trent Dimas, U.S., 9.550.

Pommel Horse

1. Jose Tejada, Cuba, 9.800; 2. Felix Aguilera, Cuba, 9.750; 3. Dominick Minicucci, U.S., 9.700.

Rings

1. Damian Merino, Cuba, 9.900; 2. Erick Lopez, Cuba, 9.825; 3. Bob Stelter, U.S., 9.625.

Vault

1. Erick Lopez, Cuba, 9.750; 2. Casimiro Suarez, Cuba, 9.737; 3 (tie). Victor Colon, Puerto Rico, and Alejandro Peniche, Mexico, 9.700.

Parallel Bars

1 (tie). Dominick Minicucci, U.S., and Erick Lopez, Cuba, 9.675; 3 (tie). Felix Aguilera, Cuba, Luis Lopez, Mexico, and Isidro Ibarrondo, Argentina, 9.600.

High Bar

1. Felix Aguilera, Cuba, 9.900; 2. Luis Lopez, Mexico, 9.800; 3. Trent Dimas, U.S., 9.550.

JUDO

Men, 65 Kilograms

First Round

James Pedro, U.S., def. Luis Koo Yagui, Peru, IPO, 4:51; Pablo Hernandez, Cuba, def. Alec Lugo, Venezuela, HAN, 5:00.

Quarterfinals

Pedro def. Marco Barbosa, Brazil, IPO, 4:43; Jean Contin, Canada, def. Jorge Steffano, Uruguay, IPO, 1:03; Hernandez def. Jorge Pacce, Paraguay, WAZ, 5:00; Francisco Morales, Argentina, def. Ekers Raposa, Dominican Republic, KOK, 5:00.

Semifinals

Contin def. Pedro, HAN, 5:00; Morales def. Hernandez, WAZ, 5:00.

Repechage A—Pedro def Steffano, YUK, 5:00; repechage B—Hernandez def. Raposa, IPO, :59.

Final

Morales def. Contin, YUK, 5:00.

Gold Medal—Morales; Silver—Contin; Bronze—Hernandez and Pedro.

71 kilograms

First Round

Roman Hatashita, Canada, def. Juan Vargas, El Salvador, YUK, 5:00; Sergio Souza, Brazil, def. Francisco Rodriguez, Puerto Rico, IPO, 3:35; Mario Gonzalez, Mexico, def. Mario Arriaga, Guyana, IPO, 1:10

Quarterfinals

Don Hatano, San Jose, Calif., def. Hatashita, IPO, 3:19; Souza def. Julian Abreu, Dominican Republic, IPO, :40; Gonzalez def. Ismael Borbona, Mexico, IPO, 2:56.

Semifinals

Souza def. Hatano, YUK, 5:00; Gonzalez def. Antinori, IPO, 3:04.

Repechage A—Rodriguez def. Abreu, HAN, 5:00; repechage A—Hatano def. Rodriguez, WIP, 3:42; repechage B—Borbona def. Arriaga, IPO, 1:02; repechage B—Gonzalez def. Souza, HAN, 5:00.

Final

Gonzalez def. Souza, HAN, 5:00.

Gold—Gonzalez; Silver—Souza; Bronze—Borbona and Hatano.

Women

52 kilograms

Quarterfinals

P. Dias Bevilocqua, Brazil, def. M.Alomoto, Ecuador, IPO, 2:08; C.Mariani, Argentina, def. Jo Quirino, U.S., HAN, 4:00; K.Poirer, Canada, def. M. Pinales, Dominican Republic, HAN, 4:00; M. Perez, Cuba, def. L.Boscarino, Puerto Rico, HAN, 4:00.

Semifinals

Dias Bevilocqua def. Mariani, IPO, 1:42; Perez def. Poirer, YUK, 4:00.

Repechage A—Mariani def. Alomoto, IPO, 4:00; repechage B—Boscarino def. Poirer, KOK, 4:00.

Final

Perez def. Dias Bevilocqua, YUK, 4:00.

Gold—Perez; Silver—Dias Bevilocqua; Bronze—Mariani and Boscarino.

56 kilograms

Quarterfinals

Kate Donohoo, U.S., def. S.Santos, Brazil, KOK, 4:00; K.Rodriguez, Cuba, def. P. Bonilla, Ecuador, IPO, 3:59; A.Contreras, Dominican Republic, def. V. Segarra, Puerto Rico, YUK, 4:00.

Semifinals

Donohoo def. Rodriguez, IPO, 3:36; Contreras def. J.Gentilini, Argentina, IPO, 1:54.

Repechage A—Rodriguez def. Santos, IPO, 2:32; repechage B—Segarra def. Gentillini, WAZ, 4:00.

Final

Donohoo def. Contreras, YUK, 4:00.

Gold—Donohoo; Silver—Contreras; Bronze—Rodriguez and Segarra.

ROWING

Men

Single Sculls

1. Joaquin Gomez, Mexico, 6 minutes, 55.52 seconds; 2. Sergio Fernandez, Argentina, 7:00.14; 3. Denton Hallett, Canada, 7:03.93.

Doubles Sculls

1. Joes Gomez and Joaquin Gomez, Mexico, 6:27.70; 2. O. Ramirez and L.Same, Cuba, 6:32.14; 3. Don Dickson and Dave Dickson, Canada, 6:32.70.

Pairs

1. H. Castellanos and I.Carbonell, Cuba, 6:40.81; 2. M.Forgeron and S. Frisch, Canada, 6:42.96; 3. C. Almeida and C.Mello, Brazil, 6:44.02.

Pairs with cox

1. Cuba, 7:04.33; 2. Argentino, 7:08.66; 3. Brazil, 7:10.42.

Lightweight Pairs

1. M. Jurado and L. Amezcua, Mexico, 6:48.54; 2. J. Arrechavaleta and J. Hernandez, Cuba, 6:51.53; 3. Stephen Gantz, U.S., and Marvin Gulles, U.S., 6:53.88.

Lightweight Quadruple

1. Cuba, 5:55.56; 2. United States, 6:03.02; 3. Mexico, 6:03.87.

Quadruple

1. Cuba, 6:06.52; 2. United States, 6:08.68; 3. Canada, 6:16.77.

Women

Quadruple

1. Canada, 6:45.12; 2. United States, 6:48.44; 3. Cuba, 7:04.65.

Pairs

1. M. Garcia and I. Lopez, Mexico, 7:10.29; 2. Linda Muri, U.S., and Molly Hoyle, U.S., 7:16.62; 3. Y. Ortiz and M.Hernandez, Cuba, 7:21.81.

Lightweight Single Sculls

1. Peggy Johnston, U.S., 7:52.15; 2. Lourdes Montoya, Mexico, 8:04.53; 3. Maria Garisoain, Argentina, 8:10.30.

SHOOTING

Men

Air Rifle

Individual

1. David Johnson, U.S., 686.7 points; 2. Robert Foth, U.S., 685.3; 3. Lorien Guy, Canada, 684.2.

Team

1. Canada, 1,744; 2. United States, 1,742; 3. Cuba, 1,712.

Women

Individual

1. Debra Sinclair, U.S., 495.7; 2. Launi Meili, U.S., 491.2; 3. Sharon Bowes, Canada, 488.9.

Team

1. United States, 1,172; 2. Canada, 1,158; 3. Cuba, 1,153.

SOFTBALL

Men

Bahamas 5, Antilles 4, 8 innings
United States 4, Cuba 2
Panama 16, Aruba 1, 5 innings
Mexico 8, Argentina 2
Canada 9, Dominican Republic 1

Women

Cuba 4, Puerto Rico 0
United States 4, Canada 2

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

Team

1. United States, 177.6463; 2. Canada, 176.4074; 3. Cuba, 171.7750.

TABLE TENNIS

Final

Sean O'Neill and Diana Gee, U.S. def. F. Arado and M.Rodriguez, Cuba, 21-9, 19-21, 21-15.

Gold Medal—O'Neill and Gee; Silver—Arado and Rodriguez; Bronze—E. Gonzalez and M. Armas, Cuba; G. Ng and J. Barton, Canada.

TENNIS

Women's Doubles Final

Pam Shriver, U.S., and Donna Faber, U.S., def. Claudia Chabalgoity and Andrea Vieira, Brazil, 7-6 (7-4), 3-6, 6-4.

TRACK and FIELD

Men

400 Hurdles—1. Eronildes Nunes, Brazil, 49.96 seconds; 2. McClinton Neal, U.S., 50.05; 3. Torrance Zellner, U.S., 50.21.

10,000—1. Martin Pitayo, Mexico, 29:45.49; 2. Angel Rodriguez, Cuba, 29:54.41; 3. Juan Linares, Cuba, 30:09.58.

High Jump—1. Javier Sotomayor, Cuba, 7 feet, 8½ inches; 2. Troy Kemp, Bahamas, 7-7¼; 3. Hollis Conway, U.S., 7-7¼.

Triple Jump—1. Ydelvis Quesada, Cuba, 55-11¼; 2. Anisio Souza, Brazil, 54-10¼; 3. Wendel Lawrence, Bahamas, 54-9¼.

Discus—1. Tony Washington, U.S., 213-5; 2. Roberto Moya, Cuba, 209-8; 3. Juan Martinez, 206-5.

Women

400 Hurdles—1. Lency Montelier, Cuba, 57:34; 2. Deon Hemmings, Jamaica, 57.54; 3. Tonja Buford, U.S., 57.81.

VOLLEYBALL

Men

U.S. 3, Canada 1, (15-13,16-14,13-15,15-10)
Brazil 3, Argentina 1 (15-8,14-16,15-8,15-9)
Cuba 3, Puerto Rico 0 (15-2,15-2,15-2)

Women

Brazil 3, Canada 0, 15-6,15-8,15-2
Cuba 3, Argentina 0 (15-5,15-1,15-3)
Peru 3, United States 0 (15-5,15-6,15-7)

WATER POLO

United States 9, Jamaica 3
Canada 17, Argentina 4

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	62	49	.559	—
Detroit	58	52	.527	3½
Boston	52	57	.477	9
New York	48	59	.449	12
Milwaukee	49	61	.445	12½
Baltimore	43	66	.394	18
Cleveland	36	72	.333	24½
West Division				
Minnesota	66	45	.595	—
Chicago	64	45	.587	1
Oakland	63	48	.568	3
Texas	56	50	.528	7½
Seattle	58	52	.527	7½
Kansas City	56	52	.519	8½
California	53	56	.486	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	63	45	.583	—
St. Louis	58	50	.537	5
New York	57	52	.523	6½
Chicago	54	55	.495	9½
Philadelphia	51	58	.468	12½
Montreal	44	64	.407	19
West Division				
Los Angeles	61	48	.560	—
Atlanta	58	50	.537	2½
San Francisco	54	55	.495	7
Cincinnati	53	55	.491	7½
San Diego	53	57	.482	8½
Houston	46	63	.422	15

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 200 000 000—2 4 1
Kansas City 020 100 10x—4 10 0
Swindell, Hillegas (7) and Skinner; Gubicza, Montgomery (9) and Spehr. W—Gubicza, 7-5. L—Swindell, 7-10. Sv—Montgomery (23). HR—Kansas City, Tartabull (23).

Boston 210 020 222—12 21 0
Toronto 000 013 021— 7 15 2
Hesketh, Lamp (6), Fossas (8), Reardon (8) and Pena; Wells, Weathers (5), MacDonald (7), Acker (9) and Borders, Myers (9). W—Hesketh, 6-2. L—Wells, 12-7. Sv—Reardon (26). HRs—Boston, Quintana 2 (9), J.Clark (20). Toronto, White (8), Carter 2 (26), Sprague (4).

Chicago 002 300 002—7 13 0
Baltimore 010 300 000—4 7 2
Hough, Drahman (4), M.Perez (7), Thigpen (9) and Karkovice; Mussina, S.Jones (4), Poole (7), Frohwirth (9), Flanagan (9), Williamson (9) and Hoiles. W—Drahman, 2-1. L—Mussina, 0-2. Sv—Thigpen (25).

Milwaukee 100 501 300—10 16 0
Texas 030 030 200— 8 11 1
Bosio, Machado (6), Lee (7), Henry (8), Nunez (9) and Surhoff; Jo.Guzman, Alexander (4), Jefficoat (6), Rosenthal (7), Rogers (9) and Rodriguez. W—Bosio, 8-8. L—Alexander, 5-2. Sv—Nunez (6). HRs—Texas, Palmeiro (19), Sierra (16).

Minnesota 000 022 001—5 9 0
Seattle 000 100 001—2 7 1
West, Guthrie (9), Aguilera (9) and Harper; R.Johnson, C.Jones (7), Murphy (9), Swift (9) and Valle. W—West, 3-2. L—R.Johnson, 10-8. Sv—Aguilera (30). HR—Seattle, Griffey Jr. (14).

Oakland 000 320 000—5 8 1
California 100 002 000—4 8 0
Stewart, Honeycutt (7), Eckersley (9) and Steinbach; McCaskill, Beasley (5), Eichhorn (9) and Parrish. W—Stewart, 9-6. L—McCaskill, 8-15. Sv—Eckersley (31). HRs—Oakland, Canseco (31). California, Polonia (2), Parker (11).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 011 000 002—4 7 0
Chicago 003 110 00x—5 9 1
Cone, Innis (5), Young (7) and Sasser; G.Maddux and Wilkins. W—G.Maddux, 10-6. L—Cone, 10-9. HR—New York, Johnson (24).

St. Louis 000 301 100—5 7 0
Pittsburgh 000 010 000—1 3 1
B.Smith, Terry (8) and Pagnozzi; Smiley, Mason (6), Patterson (7), B.Landrum (9) and LaValliere. W—B.Smith, 10-7. L—Smiley, 13-8. HRs—St. Louis, O.Smith (1), Zeile (9).

Houston 000 000 200—2 9 1
Atlanta 102 020 20x—7 11 2
Deshaies, Capel (5), Wilkins (7), Henry (7) and Biggio; Avery, Berenguer (8) and Cabrera. W—Avery, 13-5. L—Deshaies, 4-9. HR—Atlanta, Gant (24).

Montreal 000 010 210—4 11 1
Philadelphia 000 010 31x—5 6 1
Barnes, Rojas (7), Ruskin (7), B.Jones (7), Wainhouse (8), Fassero (8) and Hassey. Reyes (7); Greene, Ritchie (8), Mi.Williams (8) and Daulton, Lake (8). W—Mi.Williams, 6-3. L—Wainhouse, 0-1. HR—Philadelphia, Greene (2).

Cincinnati 000 211 010—5 9 2
San Diego 001 000 000—1 4 0
Sanford, Dibble (8) and Oliver; Rasmussen, M.Maddux (7), Lewis (9) and Santiago. W—Sanford, 1-0. L—Rasmussen, 3-10. HR—Cincinnati, C.Martinez (2).

Los Angeles 000 000 000 000 0—0 9 1
San Francisco 000 000 000 000 1—1 6 0
(13 innings)
Belcher, Candelaria (9), McDowell (10), Howell (12), Ke.Gross (13) and Carter; Wilson, Oliveras (9), Righetti (10), Brantley (13) and Manwaring, Kennedy (10). W—Brantley, 4-2. L—Ke.Gross, 6-8.

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 200 022 010—7 12 0
Toronto 000 000 100—1 4 1
Harris and Pena; Stottlemyre, Acker (9) and Myers. W—Harris, 8-11. L—Stottlemyre, 10-5.

Detroit 002 000 030—5 8 0
New York 000 000 100—1 6 0
Leiter, Gleaton (8) and Salas, Allanson (8); Sanderson, Guetterman (8) and Nokes. W—Leiter, 4-2. L—Sanderson, 11-6. HR—Detroit, Whitaker (16).

Detroit 000 110 002—4 6 0
New York 000 000 000—0 4 1
Terrell and Tettleton; Taylor, Howe (8), Farr (9) and Geren. W—Terrell, 8-10. L—Taylor, 5-7.

Cleveland 000 000 100—1 5 0
Kansas City 000 000 000—0 7 0
Otto, Olin (9) and Skinner; Saberhagen and Spehr, Mayne (8). W—Otto, 1-2. L—Saberhagen, 8-6. Sv—Olin (5).

Chicago 300 000 300—6 9 0
Baltimore 030 010 000—4 7 1
Garcia, Pall (7), Thigpen (9) and Fisk; Smith, Flanagan (7), Williamson (9) and Melvin. W—Garcia, 4-3. L—Flanagan, 2-4. Sv—Thigpen (26). HRs—Chicago, Fisk (9), Guillen (1). Baltimore, C.Ripken (24).

Milwaukee 001 010 300—5 9 1
Texas 000 100 001—2 8 0
Plesac, Crim (6), Lee (9), Henry (9) and Surhoff; Boyd, Rogers (7), Mathews (7) and Rodriguez. W—Plesac, 1-4. L—Boyd, 0-3. Sv—Henry (1). HRs—Milwaukee, Bichette (13). Texas, Franco (11).

Oakland 000 002 010—3 5 0
California 000 000 010—1 5 0
Darling, Klink (8), Chitren (8), Eckersley (9) and Steinbach; Langston and Parrish. W—Darling, 2-0. L—Langston, 14-6. Sv—Eckersley (32). HRs—Oakland, D.Henderson (24), Gallego (7).

Minnesota 000 000 000—0 9 2
Seattle 500 000 30x—8 11 1
Erickson, Willis (1), P.Abbott (6), Leach (8) and Ortiz; Hanson, Schooler (9) and Bradley. W—Hanson, 7-5. L—Erickson, 15-4. HR—Seattle, Cochrane (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 000 001 010—2 3 1
Chicago 000 003 30x—6 9 1
Whitehurst, Burke (6), Schourek (7), Innis (7) and Sasser, Cerone (8); Castillo, Scanlan (1), McElroy (7), Lancaster (8) and Wilkins. W—Scanlan, 5-5. L—Burke, 4-6. Sv—Lancaster (2). HR—Chicago, Sandberg (20).

Los Angeles 001 101 000—3 8 1
San Francisco 010 100 02x—4 12 0
R.Martinez, McDowell (8), Candelaria (8) and Scioscia; Robinson, Downs (6), Oliveras (9), Righetti (9) and Kennedy, Manwaring (7). W—Downs, 8-4. L—R.Martinez, 14-7. Sv—Righetti (18). HRs—Los Angeles, Scioscia (4). San Francisco, Mo.Williams (24).

Houston 000 000 000—0 4 4
Atlanta 110 000 11x—4 8 1
Harnisch, Schilling (7) and Biggio; Smoltz, Stanton (8), Berenguer (9) and Olson. W—Smoltz, 8-12. L—Harnisch, 6-8. HRs—Atlanta, Olson (6), Lemke (2).

St. Louis 202 000 100— 5 8 2
Pittsburgh 050 031 11x—11 14 0
Hill, Fraser (2), Agosto (6), Carpenter (8) and Gedman; Palacios, Heaton (3), Belinda (7) and Prince. W—Heaton, 3-1. L—Hill, 8-9. HRs—Pittsburgh, Van Slyke (12), Bonds (18).

Montreal 000 011 000—2 8 1
Philadelphia 010 001 20x—4 7 2
Haney, Ruskin (6), B.Jones (7), Rojas (8) and Fitzgerald; DeJesus, Hartley (8), Mi.Williams (9) and Daulton. W—DeJesus, 8-4. L—Ruskin, 3-3. Sv—Mi.Williams (20). HR—Montreal, Fitzgerald (2).

Cincinnati 000 000 000—0 6 2
San Diego 001 000 00x—1 6 0
Rijo, Charlton (8) and Reed; G.Harris and Santiago. W—G.Harris, 3-3. L—Rijo, 8-3.

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	52	33	1	.612	—
Hiroshima	44	34	1	.564	4½
Yakult	50	41	1	.549	5
Yomiuri	51	45	0	.531	6½
Taiyo	39	51	1	.433	15½
Hanshin	27	59	0	.314	25½

Saturday's Results

Taiyo 3, Chunichi 2, 10 innings
Hiroshima 8, Hanshin 4
Yomiuri 7, Yakult 0

Sunday's Results

Chunichi 4, Taiyo 2
Hiroshima 3, Hanshin 2
Yakult 6, Yomiuri 4

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	55	33	2	.625	—
Kintetsu	54	33	2	.621	½
Nippon Ham	43	46	2	.483	12½
Orix	43	47	2	.478	13
Daiei	40	46	0	.465	14
Lotte	29	59	0	.330	26

Saturday's Results

Seibu 12, Orix 2
Kintetsu 9, Daiei 3
Nippon Ham 6, Lotte 4

Sunday's Results

Seibu 2, Orix 1
Kintetsu 8, Daiei 4
Lotte 6, Nippon Ham 3

FOOTBALL

NFL Preseason Games

Friday's Result

Atlanta 36, Houston 7

Saturday's Results

Buffalo 21, Detroit 16
Miami 29, Tampa Bay 13
Philadelphia 29, Cincinnati 24
Washington 27, New England 6
Seattle 17, Indianapolis 7
Kansas City 19, New York Jets 10
New Orleans 31, Green Bay 20
Cleveland 16, New York Giants 10
Minnesota 34, Pittsburgh 24

Canadian League

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	4	1	0	184	139	8
Winnipeg	2	3	0	119	125	4
Ottawa	1	4	0	139	160	2
Hamilton	0	5	0	67	175	0

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Calgary	5	0	0	184	131	10
Edmonton	4	1	0	202	127	8
Brit Clmb	3	2	0	179	173	6
Saskchwn	1	4	0	164	189	2

Saturday's Result

Edmonton 38, Hamilton 13

AUTO RACING

Hungarian Grand Prix

Top finishers Sunday on the 77-lap, 3.968-kilometer (2.465-miles) Hungaroring circuit in Budapest: 1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren-Honda, 1 hour, 49 minutes, 12.796 seconds; 2. Nigel Mansell, Britain, Williams-Renault, at 4.599 seconds; 3. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Williams-Renault, at 15.594; 4. Gerhard Berger, Austria, McLaren-Honda, at 21.856; 5. Jean Alesi, France, Ferrari, at 31.389; 6. Ivan Capelli, Italy, Leyton-Ilmor, 1 lap behind; 7. Andrea DeCesaris, Italy, Jordan-Ford, 1 lap; 8. Roberto Moreno, Brazil, Benetton-Ford, 1 lap; 9. Bertrand Gachot, France, Jordan-Ford, 1 lap; 10. Erik Comas, France, Ligier-Lamborghini, 2 laps.

World Drivers' Championship Standings (after 10 races): 1. Senna, 61 points; 2. Mansell, 49; 3. Patrese, 32; 4. Berger, 22; 5. Alain Prost, France, 21; 6. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, 18; 7. Alesi, 14; 8. Stefano Modena, Italy, and de Cesaris, 9; 10. Roberto Moreno, Brazil, 5.

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Olympique Marseille 8, Paris St Germain 0
Montpellier 1, Toulon 0
Monaco 1, Lyon 0
St Etienne 2, Toulouse 1
Lens 1, Sochaux 1
Auxerre 0, Nimes 0
Nantes 2, Caen 1
Le Havre 0, Rennes 0
Nancy 1, Metz 3
Cannes 1, Lille 1

Standings: Monaco, 10 points; Metz and Marseille, 8; Nantes and Le Havre, 7; St Etienne, Auxerre, Lille, Lens and Caen, 6; Paris, 5; Lyon, Sochaux and Toulouse, 4; Cannes, Nancy, Montpellier and Nimes, 3; Rennes, 1; Toulon, 0.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Moenchengladbach 0, MSV Duisburg 0
SV Hamburg 2, Dynamo Dresden 0
SG Wattenscheid 3, Bayer Leverkusen 0
Bayern Munich 1, Hansa Rostock 2
Borussia Dortmund 2, Werder Bremen 1
FC Kaiserslautern 1, VfL Bochum 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 5, FC Schalke 0
FC Nuremberg 3, Fortuna Duesseldorf 1
VfB Stuttgart 1, SC Karlsruhe 0
FC Cologne 0, Kickers Stuttgart 0

Standings: Eintracht Frankfurt, 4 points; Hansa Rostock, 4; Stuttgart Kickers, SV Hamburg, Borussia Dortmund, FC Kaiserslautern and Duisburg, 3; VfL Bochum, Wattenscheid, FC Cologne, VfB Stuttgart, FC Nuremberg and Bayer Leverkusen, 2; Werder Bremen, Bayern Munich, SC Karlsruhe, Borussia Moenchengladbach and Schalke, 1; Fortuna Dusseldorf and Dynamo Dresden, 0.

ENGLISH LEAGUE CHARITY SHIELD

Arsenal 0, Tottenham 0

TENNIS

CZECHOSLOVAK OPEN

In Prague

Quarterfinals

Thomas Muster, Austria, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-0; Guillermo Perez-Roldan (6), Argentina, def. Horst Skoff (4), Austria, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2); Karel Novacek (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Horacio de la Pena (7), Argentina, 6-0, 6-4; Magnus Gustafsson (1), Sweden, def. Arnaud Boetsch, France, 6-2, 6-2.

Semifinals

Gustafsson def. Perez-Roldan, 7-5, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2; Novacek def. Muster, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5.

Final

Novacek def. Gustafsson, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.

ATP CHAMPIONSHIP

In Cincinnati

Quarterfinals

Boris Becker (1), Germany, def. Andrei Cherkasov (10), Soviet Union, 7-6, 6-3; Guy Forget (6), France, def. Derrick Rostagno (14), U.S., 7-6, 6-4; Pete Sampras (7), U.S., def. Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, 6-3, 6-3; Jim Courier (4), U.S., def. Brad Gilbert (12), U.S., 6-2, 6-3.

Semifinals

Forget def. Becker, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3; Sampras def. Courier, 6-2, 7-5.

PLAYERS' CHALLENGE

In Toronto

Quarterfinals

Gabriela Sabatini (1), Argentina, def. Helena Sukova (6), Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2; Jennifer Capriati (3), U.S., def. Nathalie Zvereva, Soviet Union, 6-1, 6-1; Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere (2), Switzerland, def. Amy Frazier (8), U.S., 6-2, 7-6 (9/7); Katerina Maleeva (4), Bulgaria, def. Laura Gildemeister, Peru, 6-2, 6-2.

Semifinals

Capriati def. Sabatini, 6-4, 2-3, retired; Maleeva def. Maleeva-Fragniere, 6-4, 1-0, retired.

VIRGINIA SLIMS

In Albuquerque, New Mexico

Quarterfinals

Susan Sloane (4), U.S., def. Sandrine Testud, France, 6-3, 6-3; Julie Halard (1), France, def. Katrina Adams, U.S., 6-2, 4-6, 6-0; Elna Reinach, South Africa, (6), def. Mary Pierce, France, (3), 6-2, 6-0; Gigi Fernandez (2), U.S., def. Linda Ferrando (7), Italy, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6)

Semifinals

Halard def. Reinach, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; Fernandez def. Sloane, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON—Waived Kevin Romine, outfielder. Recalled Phil Plantier, outfielder, from Pawtucket, International League.

CHICAGO—Recalled Wilson Alvarez, pitcher, from Birmingham, Southern League.

MILWAUKEE—Optioned Jim Hunter, pitcher, to Denver, American Association. Bought contract of Mike Ignasiak, pitcher, from Denver. Recalled George Canale, infielder, from Denver. Assigned Rob Wishnevski, pitcher, to El Paso, Texas League.

SEATTLE—Put Henry Cotto, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list.

TEXAS—Put Jeff Huson, infielder, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Jose Hernandez, infielder, from Tulsa, Texas League, and Terry Mathews, pitcher, from Oklahoma City, American Association. Put Rich Gossage, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Signed Dave Schmidt, pitcher, to contract with Oklahoma City, American Association. Assigned Jack Daugherty, outfielder, to Oklahoma City, American Association for medical rehabilitation.

TORONTO—Traded Rob Wishnevski, pitcher, and player to be named later to Milwaukee for Candy Maldonado, outfielder. Designated Cory Snyder, outfielder, for assignment.

CRICKET

FIFTH TEST

England vs. West Indies, Fourth Day

Sunday, in London

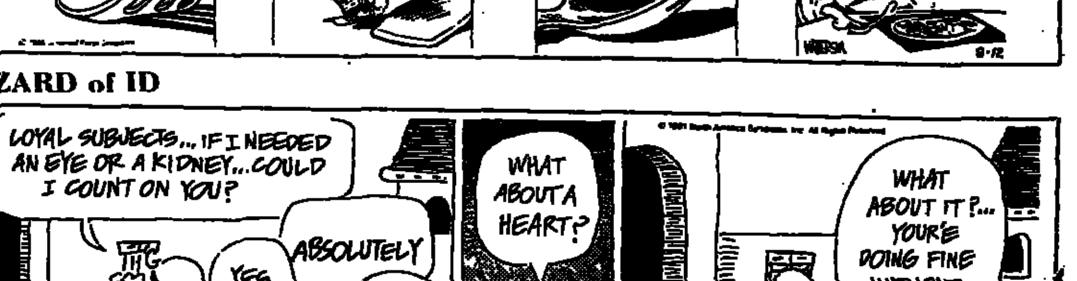
England 1st innings: 419
West Indies 1st innings: 176
West Indies 2nd innings: 332-6

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MR WILSON'S WAITING FOR ME TO DRIVE HIM SOMEWHERE TO DRINK!"

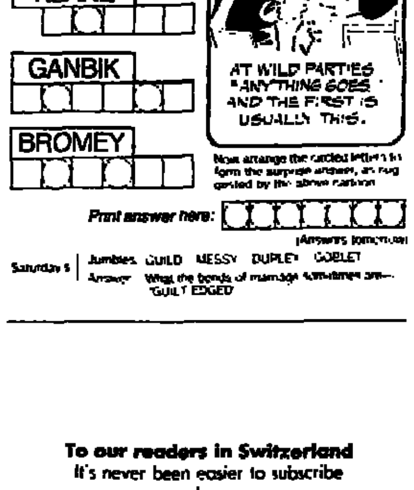
PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES



BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID



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Alvarez Pitches Year's 6th No-Hitter As White Sox Win

The Associated Press

Wilson Alvarez, making only his second major-league appearance, pitched the sixth no-hitter of the season on Sunday to lead the Chicago White Sox over the Orioles, 7-0, in Baltimore.

Alvarez, a 21-year-old left-hander called up from Double-A on Saturday, survived two close calls in his first big-league game since 1989.

With one out in the seventh, Cal Ripken bounced a dribbler off the front of the plate that catcher Ron Karkovice grabbed and threw wildly to first as Ripken arrived.

After watching several replays, official scorer Phil Wood ruled the play an error. Ripken reached second base on the error, becoming the first Oriole to get that far.

Then, in the eighth, Chris Hoiles led off with a slicing liner that center fielder Lance Johnson dived for and caught inches off the ground.

In the ninth, Alvarez easily got the first two batters, getting Mike Devereaux on a routine fly and striking out Juan Bell. After Ripken walked on four pitches and Dwight Evans walked on five, Alvarez finished it off by striking out Randy Milligan.

Alvarez walked five and struck out seven. In his first major league start, with Texas in July 1989, he faced five Toronto batters and did not retire any of them, giving up two home runs.

Other than Ripken, Baltimore's only baserunners were Evans, who drew a second-inning walk, and Leo Gomez, who walked in the sixth.

Frank Thomas had a homer and three RBIs and Robin Ventura had three hits for Chicago, which has won 17 of 20.

Yankees 12, Tigers 6: In New York, Hensley Meulens and Randy Velarde each drove in three runs to lead New York over Detroit in the first game of a doubleheader.

Tony Phillips's 13th homer gave the Tigers a 1-0 lead in the first inning, but the Yankees came back with three runs in the bottom on RBI singles by Mel Hall and Randy Velarde, and a run-scoring balk by starter John Cerutti.

Red Sox 9, Blue Jays 6: In Toronto, right fielder Joe Carter made two errors in the first inning and Boston took advantage, scoring five runs to defeat slumping Toronto.

With two outs in the first, Carlos Quintana singled, Jack Clark walked and Mike Greenwell got the first of his four straight singles for a 1-0 lead. Carter then lost Ellis Burks's shallow fly ball in the sun, allowing two runs to score. Tom Brunansky walked and scored from first base on Tony Pena's RBI single, which bounced off Carter's outstretched glove.

■ *In games played Saturday, The Associated Press reported:*

Red Sox 7, Blue Jays 1: Greg Harris's four-hit pitching during his third complete game in 95 major league starts helped Boston hand the home team its third straight defeat. Toronto has lost 13 of its last 20 games and four of five to Boston in the last week.

Tigers 5, Yankees 1; Tigers 4, Yankees 0: In New York, Walt Terrell pitched a four-hitter in the second game of the doubleheader as Detroit handed the Yankees their fifth straight loss.

In the opener, Lou Whitaker hit a two-run homer for the Tigers to support the combined six-hit pitching of Mark Leiter and Jerry Don Gleaton.

Indians 1, Royals 0: Dave Otto outdueled Bret Saberhagen in Kansas City, Missouri, and got his first major league victory when Albert Belle singled home the only run in the seventh inning for Cleveland.

White Sox 6, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Ozzie Guillen hit his first home run in exactly one year and Carlton Fisk had a three-run homer to power Chicago to its sixth straight victory.

Brewers 5, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Dan Plesac earned his first victory as a starter after more than five years of relief pitching while Paul Molitor went three-for-four and hit an RBI single in the fifth for Milwaukee.

Mariners 8, Twins 0: The Mariners got five runs in the first inning off 15-game winner Scott Erickson, who lasted only two-thirds of an inning in Seattle in his shortest start in the majors.

Athletics 3, Angels 1: In Anaheim, California, Oakland won its fifth straight game on the strength of Dave Henderson's two-out, two-run homer in the sixth inning, the first hit of the day off Mark Langston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Daly Marches to Triumph in PGA Championship

Ron Heflin/The Associated Press

Long drives and sharp putting left John Daly, after a birdie on 18, ready to throw a three-shot lead at his competitors in the final round.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARMEL, Indiana — John Daly, playing in his first major tournament, marched to a three-stroke triumph Sunday in the 73d PGA Championship at the Crooked Stick Golf Club here.

Daly, 25, who excited the large crowds with his booming drives and aggressive play, shot a one-under-par 71 for the day and finished 12 under par at 276.

He had had a five-shot lead with five holes remaining.

Daly led by just two shots after bogeying the first hole on the 7,289-yard course, but birdied the second to extend the edge to three shots.

Daly, who stood at 11-under after 54 holes, led by three shots over Kenny Knox and Craig Stadler entering the final round.

None of the other leaders challenged. Knox double-bogeyed the par-three sixth hole after hitting his tee shot in the water. He bogeyed the eighth hole, but birdied Nos. 9 and 10 to get back to 7-under.

Stadler double bogeyed the opening hole and dipped to 5-under by 13.

Daly got into trouble early, hitting under a tree in the left rough on the par-4, 343-yard first hole. He then hit through the tree and into a sand trap beside the green. He blasted out and 2-putted for a bogey.

He got the shot back by hitting a 7-foot putt for birdie on the par-4, 432-yard second hole. He saved pars on three and four with one-putts and birdied the 600-yard fifth on a wedge approach to 4 feet and a putt.

Daly again saved par with a 1-putt on the 10th hole.

He birdied the par-3 13th, holing out a putt of more than 20 feet.

Five-time champion Jack Nicklaus shot 71 to finish at 1-under-par, while two-time winner Raymond Floyd shot 69 for a 4-under total. *(AFP, UPI)*

■ *Earlier, Jaime Diaz of The New York Times reported:*

Daly turned the theme of the PGA Championship into the making of a folk hero Saturday as he continued to hit some of the longest drives ever seen in competition while building a three-shot lead going into the final round.

The 25-year-old tour rookie showed no letup in his assault on the course by shooting a three-under-par 69 for a 54-hole total of 11-under-par 205.

It was three better than tour veterans Knox and Stadler, and four ahead of Bruce Lietzke. Five shots back were Bob Gilder, Andrew Magee and Nick Faldo. Gilder had the day's low round of 67.

"I just pray to God I can go one more day," Daly said. "If I can have one more day like this, I think I can bring this thing home."

Daly's lead was very nearly reduced to one shot after PGA of America officials reviewed the contention of television viewers that the player's caddie had committed a rules infraction on the 11th hole.

As Daly was lining up a 35-foot eagle putt on that hole, the caddie, Jeff Medlen, touched an area about a foot away from the cup with the bottom of the flagstick he was holding. According to the Rules of Golf, the line of a putt cannot be indicated by touching the green with any object.

Daly's eagle putt just missed the hole and he ended up with a birdie. Then, after he finished his round, officials whisked him into a television truck, where he was asked what line he was using on the putt.

Daly told officials he was aiming to the left of the cup, where in fact he started his putt. Medlen had touched the green about a foot to the right of the cup; officials ruled there was no infraction, saving Daly two strokes.

Daly's round was an exhibition of strength that produced a crescendo of cheers from the estimated 25,000 spectators.

He kept producing drives of more than 300 yards and iron shots that seemed to stay suspended in the air before landing.

Hitting most of his approaches with short irons and wedges, Daly birdied the fourth, fifth and sixth holes before hitting a sand wedge 143 yards into the water in back of the green on the par-4 eighth.

That led to a double-bogey 6, but Daly, who has said his temper is usually his biggest enemy, was too buoyed by the support from the Crooked Stick fans to get upset.

"I got chills all over my body on about 13 or 14 holes out there," he said. "I have never seen people come so close to me like they have this week. I want to play golf for them, and I want to win this for the fans."

Daly played an almost error-free back nine, continuing his domination of Crooked Stick's par-5 with birdies on the 11th and 15th.

He pulled a 4-iron to the left of the green on the 212-yard par-3 17th, but on the 445-yard par-4 18th crushed a drive down the middle and hit an 8-iron five feet from the cup. When the putt went in, Daly threw the ball into the grandstand in celebration.

"John was getting Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus-type receptions on some of the shots he was hitting out there," said Lietzke.

He added: "He's an incredible kid, and there was definitely an underdog-type feeling from those people. He was a big, big gallery favorite, and I expect he will be tomorrow."

The big question was whether Daly's big swing, which can tend toward wildness, and his composure could hold up in the pressure of leading during the final day of a major championship.

He would be playing in the final twosome with Knox, who has won three tournaments in nine years on the tour. The relatively short-hitting Knox knew Daly would be outdriving him by as much as 60 yards or even more, but he considers himself, as do most of his peers, as one of the best putters and short-game specialists in golf.

"Hopefully, I'll frustrate the person I'm playing with with my putter," said Knox. "If I can hit about 14 greens in regulation tomorrow, I think I'll do pretty good."

Phillies Stop Expos, 5-4, for 12th Straight Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Charlie Hayes scored on a wild pitch in the eighth inning Sunday and the Phillies extended their winning streak to 12 games with a 5-4 triumph over the Montreal Expos in Philadelphia.

Hayes singled off reliever Jeff Fassero to open the eighth, was sacrificed to second, went to third on a ground out and scored on a pitch that bounced away from catcher Mike Fitzgerald and rolled into the Phillies' dugout.

Mike Hartley retired the only batter he faced in the eighth inning and Mitch Williams got the last three outs for his 21st save to give the Phillies their longest winning streak since August 1977, when they won 13 in a row.

Montreal tied the score at 4-4 in the eighth. Reliever Joe Boever walked Fitzgerald to start the inning and was replaced by Wally Ritchie. Fitzgerald was forced at second on a grounder by Delino DeShields, who scored on Spike Owen's double to left.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 4: In Pittsburgh, rookie John Wehner drove in two runs and Roger Mason recorded his first major-league victory in four years to lead Pittsburgh over St. Louis.

Pittsburgh, trailing 3-2, took the lead with four runs in the sixth against Bob Tewksbury. Bobby Bonilla reached when second baseman Jose Oquendo's throw pulled first baseman Rex Hudler off the bag for an error. Barry Bonds doubled and Mike LaValliere was walked intentionally to load the bases.

Wehner singled down the left-field line to drive home Bonilla and Bonds. Jose Lind singled to load the bases and LaValliere scored when pinch hitter Gary Varhso forced Lind at second. Orlando Merced then singled to drive home Wehner. *(AP, UPI)*

■ *In games played Saturday, The Associated Press reported:*

Giants 4, Dodgers 3: Robby Thompson's bad-hop single in the bottom of the eighth inning in San Francisco broke a tie and defeated division-leading Los Angeles.

Ramon Martinez, trying to become the National League's first 15-game winner, took a 3-2 lead into the eighth. Pinch-hitter Dave Anderson had a leadoff single, went to second on a sacrifice and reached third on a ground out.

Martinez left after walking Willie McGee, and Darren Lewis singled off Roger McDowell to tie the score. Thompson followed with a grounder that bounced off the pitcher's mound and into right field for the tie-breaking hit.

Pirates 11, Cardinals 5: In Pittsburgh, Andy Van Slyke and Barry Bonds hit two-run homers and the East Division leaders won for just the third time in 14 games.

The Pirates scored five times with two outs in the second inning to take a 5-2 lead off Ken Hill.

Braves 4, Astros 0: John Smoltz pitched two-hit ball for seven innings in Atlanta as the Braves moved within 2½ games of Los Angeles in the National League West.

Smoltz did not allow a hit until Andujar Cedeno singled with two outs in the fifth. The right-hander struck out six and walked two.

Greg Olson and Mark Lemke hit home runs for the Braves, and Atlanta also got some help from a security guard, Robert Sarkisian, in the third.

Otis Nixon had hit a high foul pop that Houston third baseman Ken Caminiti chased. With the ball coming toward him, Sarkisian, sitting outside the Astros' dugout, tried to get himself and his folding chair out of the way. Instead, he ran right into Caminiti, and both men and the ball dropped.

Cubs 6, Mets 2: Ryne Sandberg's three-run homer in the sixth inning and the one-hit, emergency relief pitching of Bob Scanlan beat New York in Chicago.

Sandberg hit his 20th homer this season off reliever Tim Burke after Chico Walker and Mark Grace had singled, putting the Cubs ahead, 3-1.

Phillies 4, Expos 2: In Philadelphia, the Phillies won their 11th straight game, matching the National League's longest winning streak of the season.

With the score 2-2, pinch-hitter Dave Hollins drew a walk off reliever Scott Ruskin with one out in the seventh. Lenny Dykstra then doubled to center, with Hollins moving to third and, when Dave Martinez momentarily bobbled the ball, Hollins scored. Barry Jones relieved and gave up a run-scoring single to Wes Chamberlain.

Padres 1, Reds 0: Fred McGriff drove in the game's only run with a single to give San Diego the victory.

Loser Jose Rijo struck out the side in the third, but also allowed three straight two-out singles for the only run. Tony Fernandez began the rally with his second single of the game and stole second on the next pitch. Tony Gwynn then reached on an infield single before McGriff singled to left.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SIDELINES

South Africa Merges Soccer Bodies

JOHANNESBURG (Combined Dispatches) — South Africa's four soccer bodies merged into a single, multiracial group Sunday that is to seek readmission to international competition. The formation of the South African Football Association makes soccer the latest in a growing number of South African sports to achieve racial unity.

Solomon Morewa, general secretary of the new association, said the group would seek admission to the Confederation of African Football, the governing body on the continent. The confederation's head, Issa Hayaatou, has said South Africa would be accepted once it achieved racial unity.

Similarly, an interim committee overseeing the unity process in swimming announced that an anti-apartheid activist, Sam Ramsamy, had been elected chairman of the newly constituted South African Amateur Swimming Association, which will apply for membership in the International Swimming Federation. *(AP, Reuters)*

Capriati Wins for 2d Straight Week

TORONTO (UPI) — Jennifer Capriati won her second tournament in as many weeks Sunday, crushing Katerina Maleeva, 6-2, 6-1, in the final of the $600,000 Player's International Challenge.

Capriati and Maleeva both gained the final when their semifinal opponents retired in the second set. Gabriela Sabatini withdrew against Capriati because of a blistered foot, while Maleeva's sister, Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere, had an inflamed shoulder.

● Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia defeated Sweden's top-seeded Magnus Gustafsson, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, to win the $350,000 Czechoslovak Open Men's Tennis Championship on Sunday in Prague. It was Novacek's third tennis Grand Prix victory this season. *(AP)*

● U.S. Open champion Pete Sampras won a battle of Grand Slam winners Saturday by defeating French Open champion Jim Courier, 6-2, 7-5, to gain the final of the $1.3 million ATP Championship in Mason, Ohio. On Sunday, Sampras was to take on Guy Forget of France, who surprised Boris Becker, 7-6 (7-1), 4-6, 6-3, in the other semifinal. *(AP)*

Peace Corps Wins International Trot

YONKERS, New York (AP) — Peace Corps, the three-time Breeders' Crown champion now based in Sweden, came from last place to tie the world record of 2 minutes, 28.6 seconds for 1¼ miles in winning the $450,000 International Trot at Yonkers Raceway.

Reve D'Udon of France, who set the record in winning last year, was caught about 100 meters from the finish Saturday and beaten by a half a length. Florida Jewel was third, followed by Shalom of France, Yourworstnightmare of Italy and Incredible D J of Italy.

For the Record

Best Pal, ridden by Patrick Valenzuela, caught Twilight Agenda with 20 meters to go and pulled away to an upset one-length victory Saturday in the inaugural $1 million Pacific Classic in Del Mar, California. *(NYT)*

John Salley, a free agent, may be nearing a deal to leave the NBA's Detroit Pistons and play for the Italian League's defending champion, Phanola Caserta, according to reports. *(AP)*

Jeff Malone and the Utah Jazz agreed to a five-year contract worth a reported $10 million; the guard averaged 18.6 points per game in 1990-91, his eighth in the NBA. *(UPI)*

Australia beat New Zealand, the World Cup rugby union champion, by the score of 21-12 in Sydney on Saturday. *(AP)*

U.S. Yacht Has Lead In Fastnet

The Associated Press

COWES, England — The American yacht Bravura took advantage of steady winds Sunday to take the lead in the Two-Ton class on the second day of the Fastnet Race that ends the Admirals Cup series.

Bravura, skippered by Bob Towse, held a one minute lead over the Italian yacht Larouge as the competitors rounded Land's End after almost 30 hours of racing.

The 605 nautical-mile race to Ireland and back is expected to end Wednesday.

Juno V of Britain led the 50-foot (15.24-meter) class by nearly four minutes over the Italian yacht Mandrake. In the One-Ton class, the Danish boat Zurich was ahead.

Italy leads the Admirals Cup overall standings, with defending champion Britain second and the United States third.

■ **Conner Stalls on Funds**

Dennis Conner has found it so difficult to raise money for his 1992 Stars & Stripes campaign that he has put off building a second boat for the America's Cup defense, The New York Times reported.

Conner's budget, downgraded from $30 million to $20 million in the last year, has stalled out at little more than $10 million. His team has set Sept. 1 as the deadline for deciding whether to go ahead with a second boat.

The $4 million budgets that supported cup syndicates in 1983 have escalated to $40 million in 1992. The Italian and Japanese challenger teams, both with high-end budgets, are building as many as four yachts for their 1992 campaigns.

William Koch, a Florida businessman, is financing the only other defense team, America 3. He plans to fund about two-thirds of his $40 million budget privately, the rest by outside donations.

PGA Championship Scores After 3 Rounds

For the 73d championship, played on the 7,289-yard, par-72 Crooked Stick Golf Club course.

John Daly	69-67-69—205	Tom Purtzer	69-76-71—216
Kenny Knox	67-71-70—208	Corey Pavin	72-73-71—216
Craig Stadler	68-71-69—208	Fred Couples	74-67-76—217
Bruce Lietzke	68-69-72—209	Jay Don Blake	75-70-72—217
Nick Faldo	70-69-71—210	Lanny Wadkins	71-74-72—217
Bob Gilder	73-70-67—210	Mark McCumber	74-72-71—217
Andrew Magee	69-73-68—210	David Edwards	71-75-71—217
John Huston	70-72-70—212	Mark Calcavecchia	70-74-73—217
Ken Green	68-73-71—212	Mike Hulbert	72-72-73—217
Fred Funk	71-69-72—212	Scott Hoch	71-75-72—218
Wayne Grady	72-70-71—213	Don Pooley	72-74-72—218
Hal Sutton	74-67-72—213	Loren Roberts	72-74-72—218
Steven Richardson	70-72-72—214	Joey Sindelar	74-73-71—218
Seve Ballesteros	71-72-71—214	David Graham	72-73-73—218
Sandy Lyle	68-75-71—214	Mark Wiebe	72-73-73—218
Jim Gallagher, Jr.	70-72-72—214	Tom Sieckmann	68-76-74—218
Rick Fehr	70-73-71—214	Craig Parry	73-70-76—219
Ed Dougherty	75-70-69—214	Brad Faxon	72-71-76—219
Ian Woosnam	67-72-76—215	Jodie Mudd	74-71-74—219
Steve Pate	70-75-70—215	Lennie Nielsen	74-71-74—219
Dan Forsman	73-74-68—215	Nolan Henke	74-70-75—219
Billy Andrade	73-74-68—215	David Frost	74-70-75—219
Mark McNulty	75-71-69—215	Keith Clearwater	72-72-76—220
Payne Stewart	74-70-71—215	Jeff Sluman	73-73-74—220
Raymond Floyd	69-74-72—215	Hale Irwin	70-76-74—220
Rocco Mediate	71-71-73—215	Eduardo Romero	72-75-73—220
Gil Morgan	70-71-74—215	Dillard Pruitt	72-75-73—220
Steve Elkington	74-68-74—216	Tom Kite	73-72-75—220
Howard Twitty	70-71-75—216	Doug Tewell	75-72-74—221
Greg Norman	70-74-72—216	Denny Hepler	71-75-75—221
Jack Nicklaus	71-72-73—216	Lindy Miller	72-72-77—221
Jim Hallet	69-74-73—216	Bob Tway	73-71-78—222
Wayne Levi	73-71-72—216	David Peoples	74-73-75—222
David Love III	72-72-72—216	Scott Williams	70-77-76—223
Chip Beck	73-73-70—216	Dave Barr	75-72-76—223
Gene Sauers	75-71-70—216	Billy Ray Brown	69-75-79—223
David Feherty	71-74-71—216	Bob Wolcott	73-71-79—223
		Blaine McCallister	71-76-77—224
		Kenny Perry	72-73-79—224
		Phil Blackmar	73-72-82—227

Players Failing to Qualify for Last 2 Rounds

Mark Brooks	73-75—148	Larry Gilbert	79-73—152
Peter Senior	74-74—148	Brett Upper	74-79—153
Bob Lohr	78-70—148	Jim Masserio	74-79—153
Brian Claar	76-72—148	Tom Wargo	76-78—154
Bill Britton	71-77—148	Bruce Fleisher	76-78—154
John Cook	74-74—148	Gary Hallberg	72-82—154
Tommy Nakajima	72-76—148	Buddy Gardner	74-80—154
Fuzzy Zoeller	72-76—148	Stan Utley	77-77—154
Dave Stockton	71-77—148	Mark O'Meara	75-79—154
Peter Persons	73-75—148	Milon Swiler	77-78—155
Russ Cochran	73-75—148	Kim Thompson	79-76—155
Ricky Kawasaki	75-74—149	Mal Baum	78-77—155
Jay Delsing	70-79—149	Fran Marrello	75-80—155
Terry Florence	75-74—149	Arnold Palmer	77-78—155
Tom Watson	74-75—149	Bob Borowicz	80-76—156
Larry Mize	72-77—149	Benny Possons	85-71—156
Bobby Wadkins	77-72—149	Dave Rummells	77-79—156
Ken Schall	74-75—149	Andy Bean	80-77—157
Scott Bentley	75-74—149	Brent Buckman	79-78—157
Bernhard Langer	75-74—149	Terry Dear	74-83—157
Lee Rinker	73-76—149	Brad Sherry	76-82—158
Billy Mayfair	77-72—149	Mike Harwood	73-85—158
Jose Maria Olazabal	77-73—150	Jeffrey Roth	80-78—158
Ted Schulz	75-75—150	Brian Tennyson	76-83—159
Tim Simpson	74-76—150	Bob Lendzion	76-83—159
Ian Baker-Finch	74-76—150	Brent Veenstra	77-82—159
Morris Hatalsky	74-77—151	Rob Wilkin	74-84—140
Scott Simpson	72-79—151	Tom Woodard	84-76—160
Sly Ingraham	73-78—151	Mike Lawrence	82-79—161
Hubert Green	73-78—151	Greg Wolff	81-81—162
John Mahaffey	77-74—151	Steve Veriato	82-80—162
Sam Torrance	74-78—152	John Hendricks	83-80—163
Mike Kellam	74-78—152	Shawn McEntee	81-82—163
Darrell Kestner	74-78—152	Jim White	76-87—163
Larry Nelson	75-77—152	Jim Dickson	83-85—168
Gary Trivisonno	77-75—152	Ben Crenshaw	81-WD
Greg Farrow	74-78—152	Curtis Strange	81-WD

Scoops Cooney of Cubs Dies at 96, Got Last NL Unassisted Triple Play

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Jimmy (Scoops) Cooney, the last National League player to get an unassisted triple play, has died in a nursing home in Warwick, Rhode Island, at the age of 96.

Cooney, then the Chicago Cubs' shortstop, got his triple play during the first game of a doubleheader at Pittsburgh's Forbes Field on May 30, 1927.

With Clyde Barnhart at first and Lloyd Waner at second, Cooney caught Paul Waner's line drive, stepped on second to double up Lloyd Waner, then tagged out Barnhart. The Cubs won the game, 7-6, in 10 innings.

The next day, first baseman Johnny Neun of the Detroit Tigers got an unassisted triple play in the American League, in a game against the Cleveland Indians.

The next, and last, unassisted triple play in the majors was by the Baltimore Orioles' shortstop, Ron Hansen, against the Indians on July 30, 1968.

Cooney came from a baseball family. His father, James D. Cooney, was a shortstop with Chicago during the 1890s. His brother, Johnny, was a pitcher-outfielder for 20 years, mainly with the Boston Braves. Two other brothers played in the minors.

England Drops World Cup Bid

Reuters

LONDON — The English Football Association said Sunday it had dropped its bid to host the 1998 World Cup and instead would seek the 1996 European Championship finals.

"We have been consulting other European nations and our belief is that the interests of English football can best be served by going for the European Championship, leaving France a clear run for the World Cup," said FA spokesman Glen Kirton.

France, Brazil, Switzerland, Portugal, Morocco and India are bidding to host the 1998 World Cup finals. The site will be picked by FIFA next June.

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'Cinderellas' Flock to 'Voguing' Balls

By Joe Brown
Washington Post Service

"THE other day in a drugstore, I overheard a kid say to his mother, 'Mommy, Mommy! Johnny's voguing!' " marvels Jennie Livingston, a director in town to promote "Paris Is Burning," her first feature film. "I thought, 'That's so cute. If only Mommy knew where voguing really came from.' "

"Paris Is Burning" is a poignant and profound, unsentimental and unexploitive examination of a subculture that until now has been invisible to most Americans. Built around elaborately staged mock fashion balls, this alternative world of black and Latin gay men and lesbians has its own elaborate jargon and its own intricate social structure, the self-protective hierarchy of "houses." These substitute extended families (or "gay street gangs," as one voguer puts it) knock themselves out to imitate a society that will not have them.

The film, which cost about $375,000, won documentary awards and broke records in its first commercial run, at New York's Film Forum, where it was booked for two weeks in March and stayed for 17. Now it has been picked for national distribution and opened in 17 U. S. cities.

"I just didn't know what was going on!" says Livingston, 28, dressed PC-chic in a checked jacket thrown over a Barbara Kruger "Your Body Is a Battlefield" T-shirt. She recalls what it was like when she entered the doors of the Gay and Lesbian Community Center in the Village and was struck by the spectacle:

"Here were these people, and I didn't know if they were men or if they were women, and they were moving, and why are they moving *this* way. . . . I was really confused, and somebody said I should look Willi up, as somebody who understands voguing. And Willi and I sat down with a tape recorder and Willi outlined the whole ball world — these are 'houses,' and these are 'mothers,' and this is 'realness.' "

"I've been voguing for 11 years, but I didn't have an inkling of it until I started," says the voguer and choreographer, Willi Ninja (who requested to remain ageless), one of the film's stars and one of the few voguers to achieve "crossover" commercial success.

Octavia Saint Laurent, a transsexual star.

A tall, exotically elegant man, he is dressed to stun in a beige *Armani suit over a sparkly crimson pullover*, long lush ponytail, enormous gold earrings. "It was very underground. You basically didn't even see the dance in mainstream clubs, because once people figured out where it came from, then they automatically assumed that if you're doing this dance, then you must be. And the majority of kids at that time didn't want to come out. I was in the closet then, but I was like, 'Hey, this is great, this is a new dance form.' And once I had it down pat, I was doing it everywhere."

As Livingston went to more balls and shot more still pictures and footage, "I began to feel that this was a film." She sold her car to make a five-minute fund-raising trailer, and began applying for grants. "Half of being an independent filmmaker is waiting for grants that don't come through."

She had some difficulty obtaining funding from gay organizations as well. "The gay mainstream, which is essentially white and middle-class, doesn't want to be shown as drag queens. They don't want to see them either."

There are dozens of balls in Manhattan each year, but the film centers on the Paris Is Burning ball, the grandest of the annual events, thrown by Paris Dupree, Legendary Mother of the House of Dupree, at the Elks Lodge in Harlem. Because many competitors are nightclub performers, the balls begin at 4 or 5 A. M. and continue through the next evening, some lasting 18 hours.

"In real life you can't get a good job," says one ball-goer in the film. "A ball is as close to reality as we're gonna get to all of that fame and fortune, stardom and spotlight."

These streetwise Cinderellas have a sad, insatiable desire for fame and the expensive accoutrements they see in magazines and on TV. But deprived as they often are, they are not hostile to mainstream culture. In their imitation of life, they dress up as supermodels and movie stars, but also as Wall Street executives, schoolgirls and military officers. "Realness" is their way of slipping momentarily into desperately desired roles, *not satirizing them.*

"Going to these balls would really blow my mind," says Livingston, who came to be called "Miss Jennie" by the denizens. "You just begin to question, what's gender? Am I doing it right? And you go out on the street after an 18-hour ball and you look at all these people going by, like, 'Is that a man?' Or 'Is that a woman?' "

"Voguing was happening in the drag balls in the late '60s too," Ninja says, "and it progressed into the true balls of the '70s. In the '60s it was just basically drag queens, but in the '70s, a lot of the boys were like, 'I don't wanna do this, I don't wanna be in high heels, this is not my thing, but I want to get an award too.' So that's when they started having different houses and competing, coming up with categories."

After graduating from Yale in 1983, Los Angeles-born Livingston spent some time photographing people at gay parties and rallies. But she became frustrated with the "silence" of the medium. "I *really* wanted to tell stories and be more overtly political.

"So I moved to New York, so I could get into film, and was taking this class at NYU, and quite by chance I met these guys who were throwing their limbs all over the place at Washington Square Park. And someone said, 'Honey, if you want to see voguing, you'll have to come to a ball.' "

The screenplay, she says, was "truly written by the ball people themselves." But making the film became "sort of a personal experiential sort of a thing" for Livingston, who says she grew up "very sheltered, very middle class."

But she will always remember her nights at the ball. "I'd just like to make the kind of movies that ask questions, that sort of raise a few hackles, but that just make you think and make you feel that the world is a mysterious place," she says. "Because that's the way I felt going into the ball world, that the world is so full of mystery, and the human spirit is such a marvelous and mysterious thing, and look at what people come up with when they're handed nothing, and look at how we survive — all of us survive."

LANGUAGE

Diminuendo That Crescendo

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Demands to Fix U.S. Health Care Reach a Crescendo" was a recent New York Times subhead, under a teasing headline "Say Ouch."

"Ouch, indeed!" retorts John Bloomfield of New York, who is coming to the end of his patience. "Can't you do anything about the flagrant and widespread misuse of the word *crescendo?* I have seen it used to mean 'climax' or 'critical point' in all sorts of respected publications."

That's because the climactic sense of *crescendo* has entered the GUZ — the Gray Usage Zone — somewhere *between correct and incorrect*, neither safely precise or readily correctable.

Every musician knows that *crescendo*, Italian for "growing," means "increasing in loudness." As the metaphor extended, nonmusicians used it to mean "growing in volume, intensity, frequency or force." At the end of the *crescendo* comes the *climax*, when the guy with the cymbals gets the nod from the conductor and crashes them together, or when the steamy novelist suggesting the sex act starts a new paragraph with "Afterward," or when the outcry from hospital patients who want one more test reaches such a political pitch that legislators pop with a new law.

The essence of the word's meaning is the process of "increasing" — the balloon's stretching, not its pop.

The essence of the word's meaning, as its etymology suggests, is the process of "increasing" and not the conclusion of increase — the balloon's stretching, not its pop. Why, then, are so many literate people using *crescendo* when they mean *apex, apogee, peak, pinnacle, zenith* or *culmination?*

Because they're not stopping to think, that's why. F. Scott Fitzgerald and William Faulkner led the way 50 years ago, and their sloppy assumption that the build-up also meant *the climax has been adopted by lesser* writers, including those responsible for our headlines. As a result, a new sense of *crescendo* has entered some dictionaries: Merriam-Webster admits "the peak of a gradual increase," while American Heritage resolutely holds the line with "gradually increasing."

With usage so obviously in flux, what's a poor language maven to do?

The answer is rooted in the preference for precision, in the reluctance to go along with the burgeoning of error, in the hope that the wall has not yet been finally breached, in the grim determination to try to do one's bit for clarity — and, in the face of fuzziness, despite the choking inexorability of permissiveness — to rise up and defy the momentum of mistakery, to clamber *atop the ramparts of usage and to wholeheartedly*, gloriously TAKE A STAND!

Afterward, we can discuss *diminuendo.*

□

An elite detachment of the Lexicographic Irregulars focuses on retronyms. These lexical units are created to revivify old nouns when those nouns, which used to be able to stand by themselves, have become too closely associated with other adjectives that describe a modern use.

For example, a *ball game* was something we all would be taken out to; then *night games* dominated the baseball world, to the point that games played in the daytime have to be called *day games.* Same with *wristwatch*, when *digital watch* required the coinage of *analog watch*, and an *electric guitar* required retronaming a plain old nonelectric *guitar* an *acoustic guitar.*

When the *push-button phone* was introduced, the *telephone* as we knew it became the *rotary phone*, but that was only the beginning; I was wondering what the retronym for *telephone* would be. The political analyst Michael Barone faxes in the latest retronym: a *talk phone.* You used to have a *telephone* then you got a *fax phone;* now you need to call the phone you don't use for the fax machine your *talk phone.*

Retronymnetry is always brought to you in *real time.*

Retronyms have a relative: Andrew Tauber of Lexington, Massachusetts, calls them "liberated modifiers." These are the new nouns formed from adjectives modifying old nouns.

For example, at Nick & Tony's in Easthampton, New York, the people at my table ordered "one regular coffee, *two decaf cappuccino*, three decafs." I lay awake thinking about that.

"Liberation of a modifier occurs," writes Tauber, "*when a new product* achieves standing of its own but fails to dislodge its hegemonic predecessor." *Decaffeinated coffee* did not replace regular coffee; it became a competitor known by its clipped liberated modifier, *decaf.*

Has this phenomenon happened before? Here's the first that comes to mind: *op-ed*, a modified modifier for a noun, *page.* And in "zoological garden," the adjective *zoological* became the noun *zoo.* The dragnet is out for others; send them in with an order of *fries.*

□

The second sentence of Article IV of the Armed Forces Code of Conduct states: "I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades."

This sentence, memorized by so many cadets and midshipmen, is important for members of the U.S. Armed Forces to keep in mind if taken prisoner. Maybe we should fix its grammar.

1Lt (*that's first lieutenant in militarese*) Wesley Chang at Randolph AFB (that's Air Force Base) in Texas writes: "I've tried unsuccessfully to have this problem corrected from my level. Your support could make a big difference."

Here it comes, from a level that once reached the heights of corporal: "I will give no information or take part in any action" does not march. Changing the *or* to *nor* would help, but the formulation is awkward because the *no* is not parallel to the *any.*

Left-oblique, but. Make it: "I will not give any information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades." Now change the *which* to *that* because the final clause is restrictive. "I will not give any information or take part in any action that may be harmful to my comrades."

Good luck, 1Lt Chang, on your travels up through channels.

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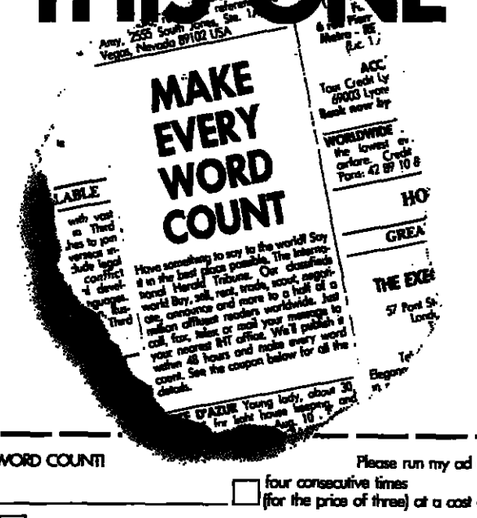

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

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